THE LOUISVILLE DAILY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXX. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1861. NUMBER 11.

LOUISVILLE JOURNA

PRINTED AND ELISHED BY

SETTLE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,

OFFICE BUILDING, GREEN STREET,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

...ions—Daily, delivered in the city.....$10 00
...ay, by mail, in advance..... 8 00
Country daily..... 5 00
Tri-Weekly..... 5 00
Weekly, in advance, single copy..... 2 00
In clubs of five or over..... 1 50

☞ Remittances by mail in registered letters at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

...re square, changeable weekly, per annum.....$40 00
do do 2 time s a week, per annum.. 60 00
do do 3 times do do 100 00

Each additional square, one-half the above price. Advertisements published at intervals—$1 for first insertion and 50 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing candidates, $1 per week for each name. Yearly advertisers pay quarterly, all others in advance.

Real estate and steamboat advertisements, sheriffs' and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year. Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line: these only inserted at the discretion of the editors.

No communications will be inserted unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for the first insertion and 12½ cents for each continuance; each change considered a new advertisement.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above prices; if inserted in Daily Journal and continued, after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-fourth the above prices.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES—*In Weekly Journal.*—Each square 10 lines or less), first insertion.....$1 00
Each continuance..... 50

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements of yearly advertisers before the year expires, otherwise we shall charge till done.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any change made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

OFFICIAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1861.

Present—President Shanks, and all the members except Messrs. Trabue and Baird.

On motion, the reading of the journal of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

A message was read from the Mayor asking the Council to take some action to have an act passed by the General Assembly to grant the General Council the power to issue bonds to the amount of $100,000 to relieve her indebtedness, when a resolution was received from the Common Council raising a committee of three to act with the Mayor and carry out the intents of his message, which was adopted.

A remonstrance was read from Mrs. C. E. McReynolds against the enforcement of the ordinance to grade and pave the sidewalks on the north side of Broadway, from Campbell street to Bridge, which was referred to the Street Committee of the Eastern District.

The bill of W. H. Stokes for $6 50 for cartridge boxes was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bills of J. M. Summers for $402 for repairing pumps of the Eastern District, and J. O. Salisbury for $168 for repairing pumps of the Western District, were referred to the Committee on Public Works.

The Almshouse report for the month of November was referred to the Committee on Almshouse.

The report of the Street Inspector of the Western District for $153 10, was referred to the Street Committee of the Western District.

The report of the Keeper of the Workhouse for the month of November was referred to the Committee on Workhouse.

A preamble and resolution was by leave introduced from the Common Council, raising a committee of three in connection with the Mayor, to have printed in pamphlet form the survey or reconnoissance of the railroad route from Lisbon to East Tennessee, as was recommended by the President of the United States in his late message, and to urge the importance of the measure, &c., which was adopted, and Mr. Terry appointed on said Committee.

CLAIMS ALLOWED.

Separate resolutions were adopted allowing the following claims:

Hawy Seaton $10, for ten nights' services to the Board of Aldermen;

Thos. Reaugh $10, for ten nights' services to the Board of Common Council;

German & Bro. $85, for printed city warrants for Auditor;

Hugh Irvine $5 90, for kindling wood furnished Janitor;

Streethands, E. D., $211 67, from 31st Oct. to 14 in Nov.;

P. & M. Pfeiffer $541 10, for work on culvert under Franklin street;

Streethands, W. D., $435 87, from 7th to 20th November;

Mike Patterson $9 37, for hauling dirt at Courthouse;

F. W. Merz $10 50, for iron railing in Auditor's office;

John Downing, Jr., $47 90, for salary and sundries;

F. T. Neale $6, for work on bridge;

A. Hatzell $18, for police services;

J. E. Vansant $22 50, for police services;

Wm. E. Jones $130, in full for police services;

Hospital $69 78, expenses for the month of Oct;

Almhouse $493 95, expenses for the month of Nov.;

J. O. Salisbury $37 50, for new pump;

Police $2 473 50, expenses for November;

Fire Department $1,711 96, expenses for Nov.;

Workhouse $720 00, expenses for November.

Alderman Osborne, from the Street Committee of the Eastern District, to whom was referred the Engineer's apportionment of the sidewalks on the north side of College, from Brook to Floyd street, reported the same, which was adopted.

Alderman Osborne, from the same Committee, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution from the Common Council directing the Mayor to advertise for proposals for furnishing coffins and burying paupers, when the Committee was discharged.

Alderman Osborne, from the same Committee, to whom was referred an ordinance from the Common Council to grade and pave the sidewalk on the north side of Madison, between Preston and Jackson streets, presented the same for the consideration of the Board, when the ordinance was rejected.

Alderman Osborne, from same committee, to whom was referred an ordinance from the Common Council to repave that portion of the sidewalk on the north side of Main street, between First and Brook, and in front of the property of V. McKnight and Alfred Harris, reported against the same, and the ordinance was accordingly rejected.

Alderman Houghton, from Street Committee of the Western District, to whom was referred the Engineer's apportionment of the sidewalks on Fifteenth street, from Rowan to Main street, reported the same, which was adopted.

Alderman Houghton, from same committee, to whom was referred the Engineer's apportionment of the well on Lytle street, between Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, reported the same, which was adopted.

Alderman Terry, from Committee on Public Works, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the Mayor's communication in regard to fuel and rooms for the poor, when the committee was excused.

Alderman Gunkle, from Committee on Taverns and Coffeehouses of the Eastern District, reported separate resolutions from the Common Council granting the following licenses, which were adopted, viz:

Lilzalschwab & Kaline, coffeehouse, Green street, between Preston and Jackson;

John B Emig, coffeehouse, corner Hancock and Jefferson streets;

Garrett Townsend, coffeehouse, corner Main and Shelby streets;

Jos. Pancosta, tavern and coffeehouse license, corner Jefferson and Clay streets;

Lawrence Casiello, coffeehouse, corner Brock and Jefferson streets;

Geo. Deahler, coffeehouse, Market, between First and Second street;

W. M. Marshall, coffeehouse, corner Brock and Jefferson streets;

John Gawein & Co., tavern, Third, between Main and Market streets.

Alderman Brown, from Committee on Taverns and Coffeehouses, Western District, reported separate resolutions from the Common Council granting the following licenses, which were adopted, viz:

Hall & Harris, tavern, corner Jefferson and Fourth street;

Peter Herman, coffeehouse, corner Main and Twelfth streets;

B. Strube, coffeehouse, corner Market and Fourth streets;

George Schmidt, coffeehouse, Market street, between Eleventh and Twelfth;

Daniel McSweeny, coffeehouse, Market, between Fifth and Sixth streets.

Alderman Downing, from Committee on Elections and Bonds, to whom was referred the bond of A. Akers, watchman, reported the same, which was adopted.

Alderman Downing presented a resolution directing the Chief of Police to place two night watchmen on duty at the wharf, which was referred to the Committee on Police.

Alderman Brown, from the Committee on Streets of the Western District, asked to be excused from the further consideration of the resolution directing the employment of a janitor for the Police Court, when the committee was excused.

The report of the Hospital for the month of November was received from the Common Council and referred to the Committee on Hospital.

A resolution from the Common Council allowing W. A. Nally $22 75 for brick was referred to the Committees on Streets of the Western District.

The report of the Western Cemetery for the month of November was filed.

The report of the Markethouse No. 3 was received from Common Council and filed.

The report of the Chief of the Fire Department on fires and alarms for November was received from Common Council and filed.

JOINT SESSION.

Pursuant to resolution, both boards meet in joint session at 8½ o'clock to elect a physician for the Western District in place of Dr. Tammage, resigned, when Dr. Thomas J. Griffiths was elected to fill the vacancy.

On motion the joint session arose.

Alderman Osborne offered separate resolutions granting P. & M. Pfeiffer further time to complete their contract to grade, pave, and curb Franklin street, from Wenzel to Buchanan, and granting further time to N. Kemp to complete his contract to grade and pave Rose Lane street, from Preston to Jackson street, which were adopted.

The report of the Wharfmaster from Nov. 10 to Nov. 23 was received from the Common Council and filed.

A resolution from the Common Council, directing the Mayor to have Campbell and Brook streets, at Beargrass Creek, repaired, was adopted.

Sundry petitions for licenses were received from the Common Council and referred to Committee on Taverns and Coffeehouses of the Eastern District.

President Shanks presented a resolution requesting our representatives in the General Assembly to have an act passed empowering the General Council to fill vacancies in their boards, which was rejected.

A resolution was adopted to adjourn to meet again on Thursday evening, Dec. 12th, 1861, at 7 o'clock, when, on motion, the Board adjourned.

SAMUEL A. MILLER, Clerk.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—*Friday, Dec. 6.*—Chas. Miller, assaulting and robbing H. Marsh. Bail in $300 to answer a felony.

Dennis Reagan, drunk and disorderly. Bail in $200 for six months.

John Zark, drunk and disorderly. Own bond in $100 for two months.

Hiram Harkins, stealing $10. Discharged.

Kate Fisher and Charles Miller, stealing $10 and a watch from Henry McCarty. Continued.

INCREASE OF GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION. Gen. Burnside's Expedition was originally intended to consist of fifteen vessels, carrying about 5,000 men. Since it was first projected, the views of Government with regard to the field and nature of its operation, seems to have undergone important changes. The number of vessels has been increased several times to meet the new purposes of the Government; and it is now determined not to send out less than thirty-five vessels. The Eastern City, a former consort of the Admiral, has been purchased to accompany that steamship on the expedition. The other additional vessels will be principally barks and schooners. The whole fleet will probably carry not less than 10,000 men, or nearly one half as many as are now occupying Fort Royal. These men are now, or can be at short notice, concentrated at Annapolis, the point of departure; but the fitting out the vessels will inevitably delay the sailing of the expedition. All of the vessels, including the Admiral, will be rechristened with entirely new names. The five vessels which have been altered into gunboats or floating batteries, now sport the following startling titles: Bombshell, Grenade, Rocket, Shrapnel, Grapeshot.

A REBEL ARRESTED BY TWO YOUNG LADIES. A Cynthiana (Ky.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says that the daughter and niece of Colonel H——, concluded, recently, they would have a little fun, and to carry out their plan, dressed themselves in men's apparel, procured an old shot gun, and proceeded to the field where the Colonel was at work. One of the girls, shot gun in hand, took her position a few paces off, while the other stepped up and laid her hand on him and said: 'By the authority and in the name of the United States Army, I arrest you as guilty of treason." The Colonel submitted without resistance, but said: "Gentlemen, in the name of God, what have I done?" The reply was, that he would learn that, and have all things satisfactorily explained at Camp Chase, which caused the Colonel to turn very white; and they all walked to the house, where the children were all posted in the matter, and got into a titter, which caused a loud burst of laughter from all hands except the Colonel, who was very belligerent when he found that he had actually been arrested by two small young ladies, his daughter and niece.

SUICIDE.—The body of N. H. White, the well-known job printer at 336 Market street, near Fourth, was found suspended by the neck, at his printing establishment yesterday, under such circumstances as to leave no doubt of the fact that the deceased had committed suicide by hanging. Mr. White was about sixty years of age, and left a wife and four children, who reside at Jeffersonville.

☞ The Rev. W. T. McElroy, late of Maysville, Ky., has temporarily taken charge of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church of this city, lately under the care of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rice.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 25, 1861.

The ladies of the Third Ward acknowledge the receipt of 302 yards of gray flannel, 259 yards of Canton flannel, 50 pounds of woollen yarn, 60 heavy army blankets. This handsome offering, worth here over $450, is made by a few merchants of New York—the flannels and yarn to be made up by the ladies of Louisville, and, with the blankets, to be distributed to the Union men in the camps of Kentucky.

We would gladly address our thanks to the generous doners personally, but are not permitted to do so.

MRS. CURRAN POPE, Moderator.

In a late report of the ladies of this Ward, acknowledging the receipt of this donation, a portion of the credit is ascribed to the gentleman here, through whom it was presented. This is incorrect; it all belongs to their New York friends, belonging to or connected with the drug trade of that city. It is true that the two gentlemen of this city did tender a subscription to the fund, but it was declined upon the generous plea that they were likely to have full use for their spare funds this winter at home, in providing for their poor and the destitute families of our volunteers.

W.

INQUEST NO. 315—Held in the upper room of the printing establishment of Nathaniel H. White, on Market street, near the corner of Fourth, over the body of said Nathaniel H. White, found on the 6th inst. Verdict—Came to his death from hanging by the neck at the place above named and at his own hands.

J. M. BUCHANAN, Coroner.

WOOL GROWING.—Kentucky would now be a large wool growing State if a *dog* tax had been levied years ago. It is not too late for our Legislature to pass one at its present session. The American Agriculturist thus discourses on this subject:

The fleecy snow filling the air and the need of *woollen* garments felt by every one, suggest our theme. In England, owing to the larger development of the manufacturing interest, there is a steadier price for wool, and a much higher and more uniform price for mutton, and in consequence a much greater encouragement to sheep husbandry. It is always a paying business, and perhaps justifies the prominence given it by the poet. But here, the low price of mutton and the unsteady prices of wool are great drawbacks to this kind of farming. In England, too, there is such a thing as law, and lawless dogs with an appetite for mutton are summarily disposed of. Here the mass of our voters who do not own sheep are passionately fond of dogs, and if a law be enacted against the canine race, the race of worthless cur owners feel that war has been declared against them. The curs, biped and quadruped, generally carry the day, and the dog law is either repealed, or becomes a dead letter, so that nobody dares to enforce it. Sheep become a very uncertain article of property. Of necessity, they are pastured through the summer, and are generally tutored into the remote lots, often upon the mountains where the owner cannot see them daily. Dogs get the taste of mutton, and the flock is soon decimated or destroyed. This operates so strongly against the keeping of sheep, especially the more valuable kinds, that the business is given up altogether in many parts of the country. Whole districts once covered with flocks of fine wooled sheep are now stripped of this kind of stock. In others it has become incidental to other branches of husbandry, and only a few mutton sheep are kept for the home table and for the village butcher. But this state of things cannot last forever. Americans have too much good sense to allow curs and cur owners to rule the nation perpetually.

With an increased home manufacture and a steadier price for wool, and suitable protection against dogs, this might become one of the most flourishing branches of our husbandry. It has some advantages over the dairy. The production of butter and cheese involves a large amount of labor both in the house and in the field. There is the daily milking and driving of the cows back and forth to pasture, the daily making of curds and churning of butter, and the trips to market two or three times a week, during the summer. But with sheep, the whole crop of grass and hay is turned into a marketable article with very little labor. There is the annual washing and shearing for the wool, and the mutton and lambs may generally be sold alive in the field.

We confess to a weakness for sheep, aside from our convictions of the economy of keeping them as a part of the farm stock. We love to see them, to feed them, to handle them, and to see the unbounded delight of the children as they hail the young lambs in the field and in the fold. They are convenient pets and good educators of the little folks in humane and kindly sentiments, to say nothing of their influence in making farm life attractive. There is no more beautiful sight upon the farm than a luxuriant hill pasture in June, dotted with sheep and lambs just before the annual shearing.

They flourish in all our northern country, and are perhaps as little liable to disease as any of our domestic animals. Their wool forms the most suitable article for winter clothing, and ought to enter far more largely into consumption than it does. We have large faith in woollen drawers, stockings, and undershirts, as a protection against the sudden changes of our weather. Coughs, colds, consumption, and rheumatism, often arise from the want of these undergarments. Cotton answers a good purpose in mild weather, but it is not the material for winter. This is much better known among laborers in the manufactories, and in the cities, than upon the farm. Yet the farmer at his wood chopping, teaming, and foddering, is quite as much exposed to the weather, and needs the protection of thick woollen under-clothes.

Sheep are generally admitted to keep grazing land in better condition than any other stock. They are efficient helpers in keeping down brush, and will eradicate many kinds of weeds. Their appetite craves a greater variety of food than the horse or the cow, and even rivals that of the goat and the ass. If the brush is once cut, and the sheep have access to the tender shoots as they come up, they will keep them down. Grass will spring up around the brush stumps, and the feed will be greatly increased. In a bush pasture the land should have all the sheep it can carry, until the brush is fairly subdued. This should be the rule also in pastures troubled with weeds. It is quite possible to bring poor pastures into a highly productive state, with no other agency than sheep. The land must, of course, have some grass upon it to begin with, and judgment must be used in the cropping. It is of great advantage that their droppings are so small, and that they are so evenly distributed over the surface. Where the object is to improve the grass, it should not be fed close. It will be better for the sheeps as well as for the land, to have an occasional change of pasture. Well fed and thriving sheep at all events, will gradually improve a pasture and bring it into great luxuriance without the aid of tillage.

Too much can hardly be said in favor of mutton as an article of food. It is wholesome and palatable at all seasons, and at the farm is more conveniently prepared for the table than any other meat, except poultry. It does not take a very large family to economically dispose of a lamb, or fat wether, in the fresh or corned state.

The cost of producing mutton, even in the limited pastures of the older States, we believe is less than that of any other meat, excepting poultry. Sheep will thrive in pastures where large animals would grow poor, and they can be kept at a distance from the house where it would be inconvenient to keep cows or oxen.

ANOTHER PROPOSED WESTERN CANAL.—A line of canal communication can be opened for ships of the capacity of 1,000 tons, from Lake Michigan, at Chicago.

☞ James K. Duke, of Maysville, Ky., has been promoted to a First Lieutenancy in the regular army.

AUCTION SALES.

S. G. HENRY.....S. B. HENRY

S. G. Henry & Co,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS corner of Main and Wall streets, Louisville, Ky.

☞ Cash advances made on goods consigned to us in any amount.

☞ We are at all times ready to attend to sales of Real Estate, Marshal's or Constable's Sales, Household Furniture, &c., on terms satisfactory to sellers. 1y30

COAL! COAL! COAL!

W. L. MURPHY

IS constantly in receipt of strictly screened PITTSBURG COAL, fresh from the celebrated "Hyatt Mines," which he offers in large or small qualities at the lowest market price. Orders by railroad promptly filled.

Office at No. 48 east side Third street, near Main. dd dtf

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received up to the 1st of January, 1862, to supply the Government with HAY, CORN, and OATS for the Post of Paducah, Ky., for six months after that date.

The proposals will be opened at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in Paducah at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day and contracts given to the lowest responsible bidder.

ROBERT N. LAMB,
Assistant Quartermaster.

Paducah, Ky., Dec. 3, 1861. dd dtDec20

DENTISTRY.

A. W. TODD'S Dental Office is in his residence, No. 617 second street, between Walnut and Chestnut, east side, where every attention will be given to the various branches of the profession, particularly the Vulcanite, which is so cheap that all can have Artificial Teeth who need them, besides they are the most useful and satisfactory of any kind now in use, and long experience enables him to warrant satisfaction.

All charges that are made will be done in accordance with the times. No soldier nor soldier's family will be charged anything for extracting their aching teeth.

Louisville, Ky Nov 30 d1m

DUFFIELD'S CELEBRATED HAMS.

2,500 for sale very low by

C. DUFFIELD & CO.,
Sixth st., between Main and Water.

n9 d1m

Office Woodlawn Association,

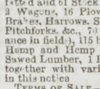
LOUISVILLE, Nov. 27, 1861.

THE Stockholders of Woodlawn Association are requested to meet at the Galt House on Friday, Dec. 27, 1861, at 7 o'clock.

W. E. MILTON, Sec'y.

n28 d1tDec27

Administrator's Sale.



Will be sold at public sale, on the farm lately occupied by George Rudy, deceased, situate in Jefferson county, Ky., on the Westport road, six miles east of the city of Louisville, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of December, 1861, commencing at 9 o'clock, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, 12 head of Horses, 18 head of Cattle, 19 Sheep, 32 Hogs, and all Stock Hogs, Carriage and Harness, Buggy, Wagons, 2 Plows, Gearing and Fixtures, 4 Hemp Brakes, Harrows, Boyd's Cradle, Wheat Fan, Rakes, Pitchforks, &c., 75 acres of Corn (part in cribs and balance in field), 115 bbls Potatoes, Hay and Oats in stack, Hemp and Flax Tools, 2 Sets Hemp Hackles, and Sawed Lumber, 1 Rifle, 1 Shot Gun, Anvil and Vises, together with various articles too numerous to specify in this notice.

TERMS OF SALE—For all sums under $20, cash; that amount and over, 9 months' credit, with approved security, and note on delivery of the articles. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

n25 dtd D. L. BEATTY, Adm'r.

Attention, Country Merchants!

WE have in store and for sale cheap, for cash or country produce, a well assorted stock of Groceries, consisting of Rio and Java Coffee, Green and Black Teas, Crushed, Granulated, and N. O. Sugars, Star and Tallow Candles, Rockford and Virginia Tobaccos, lot of extra Cigars, very old, Spun Cotton, Batting, Carpetwarp, Cotton and Hemp Twine, 100 barrels Kanawha Salt, Nails, all sizes, Buckets, Tubs, Washboards, and, in fact, every article generally kept in a first-class jobbing house, to which we invite the attention of dealers making their purchases in this market. We will pay the highest market price for all kinds of country produce, either in cash or groceries, and pledge ourselves to use our best efforts to give satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

TERRY & CO.,
618 Main street, opposite Louisville Hotel.

de3

MILITARY GOODS.

INDIA RUBBER OUTFITS,

BLANKETS,

Mexican Ponchos for Cavalry Officers,

MACINTOSH TALMAS, dark blue, imitation of cloth, suitable for officers;

LONG AND SHORT BOOTS;
CAPS WITH CAPES,
RIDING LEGGINS;
GAUNTLETS AND GLOVES;
OFFICERS' FINE COATS;

HAVELOCKS;
AIR BEDS, PILLOWS, AND CUSHIONS;
DRINKING CUPS;
FOLDING COTS AND BEDS;
RUBBER SMOKING PIPES;
CLOAKS AND CAPES;
ELASTIC FILTERS;

Together with a large assortment of other articles suitable for Camp purposes.

SUTLERS

Are respectfully invited to give us a call. All Goods sold at manufacturers' prices.

BART & HICKCOX,

INDIA RUBBER DEPOT,

No. 49 West Fourth st., one door west from Walnut., d3 d1m Cincinnati, O.

LOW & WHITNEY,

521 Main street,

HAVE ON HAND AND ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

Army Boots & Bootees

in every variety, to which we would invite the attention of

SUTLERS

and the TRADE generally. Also a large assortment of

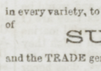
Ladies' and Misses' Kid, Goat, and Calf sewed & pegged Balmorals,

As well as a large stock of

BOOTS and SHOES

in every variety, all of which we will sell VERY LOW FOR CASH. d3 d1m

To Union Men, Sutlers, and Soldiers.



The PISTOLS now on hand at the Custom House will be closed out at very reduced prices—there being a general assorment of kinds and sizes. n15 dtf

$100 Reward!

RAN AWAY from the undersigned on Monday morning, Nov. 18th, a negro boy named PETER JOHNSON, about 20 years of age, of stout build, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high has a scar from a burn on the side of his neck. The above reward will be paid if taken out of the State, or the usual reward if taken in the State and delivered to me or placed in jail so that I may get him.

R. & A. HAILEY.

d3 dlm Frankfort, Ky.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Grain," will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, December 14, for the delivery at the Government store house in this city of forty thousand (40,000) bushels clean, sound, merchantable OATS, to weigh thirty three and one third (33⅓) pounds to the bushel exclusive of fine oats. To be delivered five thousand (5,000) bushels per week.

Also sixty thousand bushels of sound, merchantable CORN, for the delivery at the Government store house in this city, to weigh fifty-six (56) pounds to the bushel exclusive of sacks. To be delivered seven thousand (7,000) bushels per week.

The grain to be in good gunny bags.

Proposals for either or both of the above will be received.

The undersigned reserves to himself the privilege of rejecting all bids and of increasing or decreasing the quantity to be delivered one-third.

The bids will be publicly opened at the time stated, and bidders are invited to be present.

Capt. W. F. HARRIS,
Asst Quartermaster.

Assistant Quartermaster's Office Main street, near First street. d5 dtd

F. FIELDING & CO.,

General Produce and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Hay, Oats, Feed, &c., of all kinds.

Liberal advances made on consignments of produce to us.

142 FOURTH STREET,
Between Main and the river.

Hay in any quantities wanted, and the highest market price paid on delivery at our store 142 Wall street.

de3 F. FIELDING & CO.

U. S. OFFICERS AND SUTLERS.

AMONGST OUR ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GROCERIES we have Black and Green Teas, Java and Rio Coffee, Chocolates, Cocoa, Broma, Brown and Refined Sugars, Spices, Worcestershire Sauce, John Bull and other Sauces, Mushrooms, Walnut, and Tomato Catchup, English Pickles (assorted), American, English, and French Mustards, Anchovies, Sardines, Spiced salmon in cans, Fresh Cove Oysters, Fresh Lobster and Salmon, Smoked Halibut and Salmon, Smoked Herring, Salmon and Mackerel in kits and half kits, Fresh Tomatoes, Green Corn, Fresh Peaches and other Fruits in cans, Preserves, Jellies, Raisins, Currants, &c., for sale on moderate terms.

J. T. LANHAM & CO.,
Importers of Teas, &c., Third st.

d3

CHEESE—
200 boxes Western Reserve Cheese;
100 do Hamburg do;
50 do English Dairy do;
In store and for sale by JNO. F. HOWARD & CO.,
d6 Main, between Third and Fourth sts.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—200 bags fresh Pennsylvania hulled in store and for sale by JNO. F. HOWARD & CO.,
d6 Main, between Third and Fourth sts.

SODA—
100 cases Lee's Newcastle;
2 bbls Cream Tartar; for sale by
d4 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

WOODEN WARE—
100 dozen Painted Buckets;
20 do do Tubs;
50 nests do do;
50 dozen Zinc Wash-Boards;
20 do Half Bushel Measures; for sale by
d4 CASTLEMAN, MURRELL, & CO.

CANDLES AND SOAP—
200 boxes Star Candles;
50 do Tallow do;
100 do common bar Soap;
50 do German do;
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Swords, Sabres, Sashes, Belts, &c.

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FASHION FOR THE POOREST.

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Have now ready for sale a select stock

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Also an elegant assortment of Goods in the Custom Department, which will be made to order at the same times.

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Farms in Illinois---Farms for $1.000.

THE Illinois Central Railroad Company offers rich Prairie Lands adjacent to its Railroad at $10 per acre. A tract of eighty acres will make a good, comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy on long credit, paying interest at six per cent. annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money he can, this year, at the low prices of lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold over one thousand of such tracts of land this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports included. This is the best proof of the richness and great value of the Illinois lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It does to market this year upwards of thirteen million of bushels of grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products.

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jy1 d3m J. G. COOLEY & CO., 1 Spruce st., N.Y.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JACK & BROTHER, is this day dissolved. J. G. Jack having purchased the entire interest of his brother, is hereby authorized to settle the partnership business and to use the name of the firm for the purpose.

J. G. JACK,
EDWD W. JACK.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 14, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY and COMMISSION business at the old stand, No. 220 Main street, between Third and Fourth.

J. G. JACK.

Louisville, Aug. 17, 1861.—dtf

Change of Firm.

T. SHANKS & CO. have associated W. A. GAILBRAITH with their firm, and purchased the stand of SMITH & McCOMBS, on south side of Market, below Floyd, where they will conduct the WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERY and PRODUCE business, under the firm of T. SHANKS & CO., having a good WAGON-YARD, with ample accommodations for horses, wagons, and other vehicles, and would be glad to see their old friends.

T. SHANKS,
H. T. HORD,
W. A. GAILBRAITH.

July 13, 1860.—dtf

Split-bottom Chairs.

WE ARE AGENNS FOR THE SALE OF Kentucky Penitentiary Split-bottomed Chairs, and have in store for sale a large lot of all sizes.

A. L. SHOTWELL & SON,
jn22 dtf Wall street

Having just returned from Cincinnati, where we have procured, through the kindness of Col. R. ANDERSON, one large and one small sized PHOTOGRAPH of himself, in full uniform, with the identical cloak and cap worn by him at Fort Sumpter during the bombardment, I am now ready to furnish his friends and admirers with duplicates of each size at my Gallery or at Frank Madden's Bookstore, 331 Third street.

E. KLAUBER,
Bee Hive Gallery, Main street, jun1 d1y1s between Third and Fourth.

HITE & SMALL

Are now offering GREAT INDUCEMENTS to CASH BUYERS in their entire Stock of

CARPETS,

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SHADES, CORNICES, BANDS,

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LINEN GOODS, DRUGGETS,

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With every variety of

House Furnishings, all of late imports,

Our terms being for CASH ONLY.

Purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to make an examination of our stock.

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Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse,
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COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT,

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LINEN—1,000 yards Flax and Cotton and Tow for sale by
n15 C. L. S. MATTHEWS, 124 Fourth st.

STRAW—80 bales prime Wheat just received and for sale by
n15 C. L. S. MATTHEWS, 124 Fourth st.

HAY—100 bales choice Timothy for sale to close consignment by
n15 C. L. S. MATTHEWS, No. 124 Wall st.

OATS—1,000 bushels prime White for sale by
n15 C. L. S. MATTHEWS, No. 124 Fourth st.

CORN—500 sacks prime old Ear just received and for sale by
n15 C. L. S. MATTHEWS, No. 124 Fourth st.

CROUT—25 bbls superior Crout just received and for sale by
d3 C. L. S. MATTHEWS, No. 124 Fourth st.

SHOT AND LEAD—
10 kegs assorted Shot;
500 lbs Bar Lead; just received and for sale by
d3 TERRY & CO., 618 Main st.

WOODEN WARE—
40 dozen Buckets;
20 do Wash-Boards;
3 do No. 1 Tubs;
Just received and for sale by
d4 GARDNER & CO.

SAXE, POE, AND BROWNING. New editions, Blue and gold.

NATIONAL HYMNS. Grant White's rich book upon and selections from the Hymns offered to the National Committee.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES'S NEW BOOK—Songs in Many Keys.

d3 L. A. CIVILL.

SUNDRIES—
50 bbls Cider Vinegar;
100 dozen Ohio Brooms;
75 do Blue and red Buckets;
50 do Wash-Boards;
50 reels Tubs;
50 dozen Split Scrub Brooms;
50 do Red-Cords;
100 do Sacking Twine;
100 do Brooms do;
100 do Plow-Lines;
75 do Cotton Stuging;
50 do Table Salt;
20 cases Gate' Matches;
100 boxes Grubes's do;
50 gross German do;
200 boxes Stone Pipes;
25 do Essence Coffee;
In store and for sale by
d3 MARSHALL HALBERT & CO., 510 Main st.

MEDICAL.

☞ DR. A. J. VANDERSLICE, ☜

Late Professor of Ecole Clinique de Medicine Pharmacy in Paris, a Practitioner of 20 years,

ANNOUNCES TO HIS FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC that he continues to devote his time to the curing of the following diseases, viz:

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Fits, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Piles, Fistula, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, White Swelling, Nervous Affections, Fever and Ague, Bilious Complaints, &c.

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GEO. D. PRENTICE, } Editors.
PAUL H. SHIPPMAN, }
OLIVER LUCAS, Local Editor and Reporter.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1861.

☞It appears from the Cincinnati papers of yesterday that the report of the Secretary of War, after having been printed in pamphlet form and sent to various parts of the country, was recalled by the President and the section respecting slavery modified by him. We publish the section as modified in another column.

This, as far as it goes, is an encouraging sign; but we regret to perceive that the modification consists only in suppression. Nothing in the section as it originally stood is repudiated or denied in the modified section. The modification simply makes the report as vague as the message is. It does not in our opinion modify the urgent duty of the conservative men of the country. It but encourages them to discharge their duty. We welcome this encouragement with all our hearts.

☞The chief points concerning slavery in the report of the Secretary of War are contained in the following extracts from the report:

War, even between independent nations, is made to subdue the enemy, and all that belongs to that enemy, by occupying the hostile country, and exercising dominion over all the men and things within its territory. This being true in respect to independent nations at war with each other, it follows that rebels, who are laboring by force of arms to overthrow a government, justly bring upon themselves all the consequences of war, and provoke the destruction merited by the worst of crimes. That government would be false to national trust, and would justly excite the ridicule of the civilized world, that would abstain from the use of any efficient means to preserve its own existence, or to overcome a rebellious and traitorous enemy, by sparing or protecting the property of those who are waging war against it.

The principal wealth and power of the rebel States is a peculiar species of property, consisting of the service or labor of African slaves, or the descendants of Africans. This property has been variously estimated at the value of from $700,000,000 to $1,000,000,000.

Why should this property be exempt from the hazards and consequences of a rebellious war?

* * * * * * *

Those who make war against the government justly forfeit all rights of property, privilege, or security derived from the Constitution and laws against which they are in armed rebellion; and as the labor and service of their slaves constitute the chief property of the rebels, such property should share the common fate of war to which they have devoted the property of loyal citizens.

* * * * * * *

What to do with that species of property is a question that time and circumstance will solve, and need not be anticipated further than to repeat that they cannot be held by the Government as slaves. It would be useless to keep them as prisoners of war; and self-preservation, the highest duty of a government, or of individuals, demands that they should be disposed of or employed in the most effective manner that will tend most speedily to suppress the insurrection and restore the authority of the Government. If it shall be found that the men who have been held by the rebels as slaves are capable of bearing arms and performing efficient military service, it is the right, and may become the duty of the Government to arm and equip them, and employ their services against the rebels, under proper military regulation, discipline, and command.

But, in whatever manner they may be used by the Governm nt, it is plain that, once liberated by the rebellious act of their masters, they should never again be restored to bondage.

The Secretary here contends, 1, That we should exercise all the rights of war to suppress the rebellion; 2, That the freeing and arming of the slaves of the rebels are according to the rights of war; and, 3, That, consequently, the slaves of the rebels should be freed, and, if deemed advisable, armed;—but at all events freed. Such is the war policy of the Administration with respect to slavery, and such are the grounds of the policy. In conformity to this policy, a distinguished Senator, as our readers have seen from the despatches, introduced last Thursday into the Senate of the nation a bill "for confiscating the property and giving freedom to the slaves of rebels." The bill, as announced by the telegraph, was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Judiciary Committee. If the bill does not pass both Houses and receive the sanction of the President, the failure will be owing only to the seasonable and bold remonstrance of the loyal men of the South, backed by the conservative men of the North. The fate of the country now rests largely in the hands of these men. If they waver and are silent, all may be lost; if they are firm and speak out in manly and timely protest all will be well. We implore them in this appalling crisis of their country to prove true to the dictates of a lofty and heroic patriotism.

The argument by which the Secretary of War attempts to justify the policy he recommends is a stupendous fallacy. The argument is as fallacious as the conclusion is atrocious. The rights of war in a particular case depend upon the object of the war; *and whatever act of hostility is not adapted to promote the object of the war is condemned by the laws of war.* This is the doctrine laid down universally by the writers on public law. The doctrine is undisputed and indisputable. Now what is the object of the present war? Is it simply and purely to subdue the rebel? Or is it to subdue the rebels and re-establish the government by bringing the rebels back to their allegiance? If even the former, as the policy of the Administration implies, the freeing of the slaves with or without arming them is condemned by the laws of war; for, laying out of view all considerations of humanity, the act of emancipation would serve to strengthen the rebels and to weaken the Government, by making the South more united and by dividing the North. The act would retard instead of promoting the war, granting the object of the war to be the mere subjugation of the rebels. On the other hand, if, as we affirm and as the Administration will not deny, the object of the war is to re-establish the government as well as to subdue the rebels, the act is still more strongly condemned by the laws of war, because, apart from its intrinsic odiousness, and besides its tendency to redouble the difficulty of subduing the rebels, it would serve to put the revival or restoration of their allegiance beyond the pale of hope. Thus, in either or any view of the case, the policy of the Administration is adapted not to promote but to retard the object of the war; and, therefore, setting aside altogether the higher ground of humanity, it is condemned by the laws of war. The policy is not according to the rights of war, in the widest acceptation of such rights, but is in plain violation of them. It is an illegitimate and suicidal policy, regarded from even the lowest point of view. Regarded from the highest point of view, it is barbarous and disgraceful as well as destructive. We say nothing here of the cool inconsistency with which the Administration throws aside the Constitution, and claims the extremest rights of war and more than the extremest rights of war, while refusing to recognize the rebels as a belligerent power, and leaving our loyal prisoners to fester in rebel dungeons out of devotion to the miserable punctilio; but the country and the world will not fail to remark this flagrant contradiction. It adds a new shade of enormity to the unwarrantable and inhuman policy which the Administration threatens if unchecked to carry out.

There is but one mode within the reach of the people by which the Administration may be checked. That mode is a loyal but prompt and earnest protestation against this most indefensible and ruinous policy. We appeal to the conservative men of the nation to send up such a protestation to the President. Let it not be said of us, that, at the very moment when the glorious ship of the Union was righting herself amidst the billows of internal strife and setting her shining prow for the haven of peace, we tamely or cravenly suffered fanaticism to seize the helm and plunge her over the abyss of dissolution and of shame. Let it never be said that in the crisis of our country's cause we shrank from our duty or timorously disowned it lest our enemies should taunt or applaud us. Shame! oh shame on such littleness and such fatuity! Are we *men*, high-minded, earnest men, or are we snivelling schoolboys? Away with every cobweb fancy that binds us to silence in this grave and terrible juncture, and let the impulses of our hearts and the convictions of our judgments at once find respectful but clear and full expression. Conservative men of the nation, AWAKE! It is your duty to speak in season plain words of counsel to the Administration, and you cannot recoil from the discharge of this duty without sharing deeply in the infamy and ruin that may follow your neglect. Language cannot magnify the importance of your action.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The following is the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: The report from this Department under date of 4th July last exhibited the condition of the Navy, the administrative measures taken to augment its efficiency, and the general course of its operations up to the commencement of the late special session of Congress. The enlarged estimates of expenditure for the naval service then submitted contemplated, especially, three different lines of naval operations, upon an extended scale, as demanded by the situation of the country. These were—

1. The closing of all the insurgent ports along a coast line of nearly three thousand miles, in the form and under the exacting regulations of an international blockade, including the naval occupation and defence of the Potomac river, from its mouth to the Federal Capital, as the boundary line between Maryland and Virginia, and also the main commercial avenue to the principal base of our military operations.

2. The organization of combined naval and military expeditions to operate against various points of the Southern coast, rendering efficient naval co-operation with the position and movements of such expeditions when landed, and including also all needful naval aid to the army in cutting off intercommunication with the rebels and in its operations on the Mississippi and its tributaries; and

3. The active pursuit of the piratical cruisers which might escape the vigilance of the blockading force and put to sea from the rebel ports.

Those were duties which the navy was called upon at the same time to prepare for and perform, and they constituted a triple task more arduous, it is believed, in some respects, than has before been demanded from the maritime of any government. I proceed to report briefly the efforts which have been made for its accomplishment.

The limited number of ships and men at command when the proclamation announcing the blockade of certain ports of the insurgent States was issued, and the inadequate means provided by the last Congress for the emergency, devolved upon the department the necessity for calling into immediate service not only all the naval forces, but vessels from the commercial marine. Purchases were accordingly made and charters hastily executed for the exigency, and orders peremptorily issued to have the largest ships and steam vessels of the public vessels that were dismantled and in ordinary at the several yards. The force thus hastily gathered was placed along our coast and divided into two squadrons, one of which, designated as the Atlantic Blockading squadron, had for its field of operation the whole coast, extending from the easternmost line of Virginia to Cape Florida, and was under the command of Flag-Officer Silas H. Stringham. The other, or Gulf squadron, operating from Cape Florida westward to the Rio Grande, was commanded by Flag-Officer William Mervine. These officers repaired to their stations and were reinforced from time to time by the arrival of such vessels as were despatched to their commands, and under their supervision and direction all the ports within their stations were subjected to a blockade as rigid and effective as the peculiar nature of our maritime frontier, which has through a large portion of its entire extent a double coast, inner and outer, would admit. Our principal naval vessels are not, from their great draft of water, adapted to blockade service on our shallow coast, which has been guarded with extreme difficulty. The ports of North Carolina especially, situated within the interior shallow waters of their sounds and inlets, afforded peculiar facilities to a class of small vessels, aided by fraudulent papers and foreign flags, to elude the vigilance of the sentinel ships whose special duty it was to interdict commerce with the insurgents.

THE POTOMAC FLOTILLA.

It become necessary at an early period to place a flotilla on the lower Potomac. A variety of circumstances combined to render this one of the most annoying and perplexing of the insurgent frontier, and it was early foreseen by the Department that without the active cooperation of the army it would be impossible to prevent the navigation of the river from being obstructed by batteries on the Virginia side. For several months, however, the navy, without aid, succeeded, more effectually than could have been expected, in keeping the river open for commercial purposes, and restricting, to a great extent, communication between the opposite shores. In the heroic discharge of this duty the first commander of the flotilla lost his life, but the navy continued to capture every rebel vessel which showed itself on the Potomac, and to give security and protection to the commerce of loyal citizens, until the close of October, when the insurgents erected batteries at sundry points on the Virginia shore, thereby rendering passage on the river dangerous.

THE SQUADRONS.

The duty of guarding the coast and enforcing the blockade has been one of great labor, as well as ceaseless vigilance and responsibility. With the steadily increasing force that was added to the squadrons, the efforts of the insurgents to elude our ships were also increased in order to supply the pressing necessities that afflicted the whole of the rebel States. The duties imposed upon the flag-officers became correspondingly arduous, and especially more extensive in the operation and detail than could be well executed by one commander. While the subject of a division of the squadrons was under consideration, Flag-Officer Stringham, unaware of the fact, made a proposition to relinquish his command, which was acceded to, and two squadrons were organized on the Atlantic coast. Captain Louis M. Goldsborough was appointed to guard the shores of Virginia and North Carolina, and raised his flag on the Minnesota on the 23d of September. The residue of the southern Atlantic coast, commencing at the line which separates the two Carolinas and extending to Cape Florida, was entrusted to Captain Samuel F. Dupont, whose flag was raised on the Wabash on the 20th October.

Flag-Officer William Mervine was relieved from the command of the Gulf squadron in September by Captain William W. McKean. The necessity of dividing this squadron, as well as that on the Atlantic seaboard, in order that the coast should be more rigidly guarded, was felt; but the measure was postponed until a larger force could be secured to perform the peninsula. A vigilant watch has been maintained at the passes of the Mississippi, by which the commerce of New Orleans has been successfully interdicted.

The task of blockading the coast is unattractive and devoid of adventure. Those who have engaged in this rebellion have neither commerce nor a navy to reward or stimulate to exertion.

SINKING VESSELS.

One method of blockading the ports of the insurgent States, and indirectly cutting communication as well as to prevent the ingress of privateers, which sought to depredate on our commerce, has been that of sinking in the channels vessels laden with stone. The first movement in this direction was on the North Carolina coast, where there are numerous inlets to Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds, and other interior waters, which afforded facilities for eluding the blockade, and also to the privateers. For this purpose a class of small vessels were purchased in Baltimore, some of which have been placed in Ocracoke inlet.

Another and larger description of vessels were bought in the eastern market, most of them such as were formerly employed in the whale fisheries. These were sent to obstruct the channels of Charleston harbor and the Savannah river; and this, if effectually done, will prove the most economical and satisfactory method of interdicting commerce at those points.

VESSELS CAPTURED.

Since the institution of the blockade one hundred and fifty-three vessels have been captured sailing under various flags, most of which were attempting to violate blockade. With few exceptions, these vessels were in such condition, when seized, as to authorize their being sent at once to the courts for adjudication and condemnation as prizes. Appended to this report is a list of the vessels which have been captured.

SEIZURE OF SOUTHERN PORTS.

A seizure of some of the important ports on the coast commanded the early and earnest attention of this department. It was found that naval stations and harbors of refuge during the tempestuous seasons would be indispensable if hostilities were to be continued, and the stations thus secured could also be made the points of offensive military operations. Shortly after the attention of the government was drawn to this subject, a board was convened under the auspices of the Navy Department, consisting of Captain Samuel F. Dupont and Commander H. Davis, of the navy; Major John G. Barnard, of the army, and Professor Alexander Bache, of the coast survey, to whom a thorough investigation of the coast and harbors, their access and defences, was committed. Several elaborate and valuable reports of great interest, exhibiting in minute detail the position, advantages and topographical peculiarities of almost every eligible point on the coast, were the results of this important commission.

In view of the data thus presented, two combined naval and military expeditions have already been organized and put in action. Such co-operation and concert of action between the two arms of the public service were indispensable; for, though the navy alone might assail and capture batteries in some positions, it was not within its province or power to retain or garrison them. The operations on shore manifestly pertained to the army, and, on each occasion, as soon as the military forces were ready for these expeditions, the navy was fully prepared and eager for immediate action.

After some delays an expedition to Hatteras Inlet, on the coast of North Carolina, where piratical depredations had become extremely annoying, was undertaken. Flag-Officer Stringham commanded in person the naval forces on this occasion, and Major-General Butler had command of the small military detachment of about eight hundred men which co-operated with the 42 vessels, carrying 555 guns and about 7,600 men in commission on the 4th of March last.

Without waiting the arrival of vessels from our foreign squadrons, the department early directed such as were dismantled and in ordinary at the different navy yards, and which could be made available, to be repaired and put in commission. They are, exclusive of those lost at the Norfolk Navy Yard, embraced in the following table:

Names.	Where.	Ordered to be prepared for sea service with despatch.	Put in commission.	Sailed.
		1861.	1861.	1861.
Frigates.				
Potomac	New York.	April 27	July 30	Sept. 10
St. Lawrence	Philadelphia.	April 9	Late in May	June 29
Santee	Plymouth	April 7	May 27	June 20
Sloops.				
Savannah	New York.	April 1	June 1	July 19
Jamestown	Philadelphia	do.	May 18	June 8
Vincennes	Boston	do.	June 24	July 12
Marion	Portsmouth	April 26	June 8	July 14
Dale	do.	do.	do	July 17
Preble	Boston	do.	June 22	July 11
Brigs.				
Bainbridge	Boston	April 26	May 1	May 21
Perry	New York.	do.	do.	May 14
Steamers.				
Roanoke	New York	April 26	June 22	June 26
Colorado	Boston	do.	June 8	June 18
Minnesota	do.	April 3	May 2	May 8
Wabash	New York.	April 9	April 29	May 30
Pensacola	Washington.			
Mississippi	Boston	April 6	May 18	May 23
Water Witch	Philadelphia.	Feb. 14	April 10	April 17

When the vessels now building and purchased of every class, are armed, equipped, and ready for service, the condition of the navy will be as follows:

OLD NAVY.

Number of Vessels.	Guns.	Tonnage.
8 Ship-of-line	584	16,094
7 Frigates	350	12,104
17 Sloops	342	16,093
2 Brigs	12	539
3 Storeships	7	843
6 Receiving ships, &c	106	6,340
6 Screw frigates	232	21,460
6 First-class screw sloops	169	11,963
4 First-class side-wheel steamers	46	8,063
8 Second-class screw-sloops	45	7,593
5 Third-class screw-sloops	38	3,475
4 Third-class side-wheel steamers	8	1,998
2 Steam tenders	4	559
73	1,783	105,271

PURCHASED VESSELS.

	Guns.	Tons.
30 Side-wheel steamers	166	26,680
40 Screw steamers	175	20,043
13 Ships	52	9,998
24 Schooners	49	5,324
18 Barks	78	8,432
3 Brigs	4	460
136	518	71,297

VESSELS CONSTRUCTED.

	Guns.	Tons.
14 Screw-sloops	98	16,787
24 Gunboats	92	11,661
12 Side-wheel steamers	48	8,400
3 Iron-clad steamers	18	4,600
52	256	41,448

Making a total of 261 vessels, 2,557 guns, and 218,016 tons. The aggregate number of seamen in the service on the 4th of March last was 7,600. The number is now not less than 22,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW VESSELS.

Most of the public armed vessels being of such size and draught of water that they could render only imperfect blockading service, immediate measures were taken by the Department to carry out effectively the policy of the Government, in advance of the special session of Congress, by contracting for the construction of twenty-three steamers, which should be of light draught, but heavy armament. Congress, at the regular session, had authorized the building of seven screw steamers, and as there were four yards, in each of which two might be built, the Department, in this extraordinary emergency, and in anticipation of the action of Congress when it should convene, directed the construction of eight, dividing them into two classes of about one thousand and fourteen hundred tons, respectively. At the special session, Congress not only sanctioned the action of the Department in its construction of these thirty-one steamers, but authorized the further construction of twelve side-wheel steamers of light draught, and of six of larger capacity, to be modelled and built specially for speed. Many of those first ordered are already in commission, and the others are in rapid progress towards completion. If, with those above enumerated, we include three iron-clad, or armor steamers, which are being built from the money appropriated for that purpose at the special session, there will be under these several arrangements an addition, when they are completed, of fifty-two new steamers, peculiarly adapted to the required blockade or coast guard duty, added to the navy. No sailing vessels have been ordered to be built, for steam, as well as heavy ordnance has become an indispensable element of the most efficient naval power.

PURCHASE OF VESSELS.

The public vessels and the public yards, in their capacity of construction and repair, were, how ever, totally inadequate to the demands that are now pressing on this branch of the Government, and the Department was compelled to resort to the commercial marine to make good the deficiency. Vessels of every class and description were promptly tendered by sellers and their agents, who, in many instances, became dissatisfied when their offers were not accepted.

This new necessity of the Government, involving a large expenditure, and the purchase of suitable vessels, imposed an important responsibility; and the task of making suitable arrangements to insure the prompt and systematic purchase, on the best and most reasonable terms for the Government, of a large number of vessels most suitable for its use, was attended by peculiar difficulties, and received mature consideration. The purchase might be made directly by the Department, or by boards of officers under its control at the principal ports where the vessels were to be bought, and especially at the great central point of supply for such a demand, the port of New York.

But to both these methods of procedure the briefest trial disclosed serious objections. It was manifest from the first that the Department, charged suddenly with the organization and superintendence of new and arduous naval operations on a large scale, in addition to its current business, could not possibly itself devote to the numerous details of each case of purchase the time and attention needful fully to protect the interests of the Government. It was equally clear that boards of officers, acting in a mere mercantile capacity, new to them, and for which they had neither been practically trained nor professionally commissioned, would be subjected to great embarrassment and disadvantage in their dealings with sellers of ships and professional ship brokers, in a market suddenly pressed by a heavy and peremptory demand. Yet if the Department could rely and it did rely with the fullest confidence, upon the professional judgment and ability of its ordnance officers, naval constructors, and engineers, all acting under the responsibility of their commissions, to investigate and determine the whole question of the adaptation in all respects of each ship offered, and of the class to which it belonged, specially adapted to perform the particular service required by the Government. This work, with the corresponding authority of selection and rejection of all vessels, was therefore exclusively committed to boards consisting each of an experienced naval constructor and engineer and an ordnance officer, convened and stationed for the purpose at New York, and at the other principal ports of the mercantile part of business—the making of the best bargains possible for the government in each case, with the care of averting all intervention of third parties, which might embarrass the attainment of that result—was considered by the government to be placed most properly in the hands of a mercantile agency of a high and established character for integrity, experience and capacity. Obvious reasons, including the consideration that it is individual responsibility which is always felt most keenly, and that several agents, all acting separately for the government at the same places, would necessarily compete with each other to its disadvantage in the market, indicated that this agency should be tendered to a single, properly qualified, individual, upon the distinct understanding that he should devote his whole time, attention, and ability to the work; that he should in no case make any charge against the government for his service; that he should deal always directly and exclusively with the owners of the vessels purchased, thus permitting no brokerage fees, or agents' commissions, between himself and the owners; and that, finally, his own commission, payable always by the seller, should in no case exceed the regular merchantile percentage fixed by the Chamber of Commerce of New York, and established by the custom of merchants in that city as the rightful and legal rate of remuneration for such services rendered by any person acting between the sellers and purchasers of vessels.

The agent thus selected was a merchant, who has been connected with one of the most successful and extensive commercial firms in this country—a gentleman of great business capacity, and of the most scrupulous and unquestioned integrity. Relinquishing all private engagements, and withdrawing from all business connections of every description, this gentleman has devoted his whole time and energies with unfiring fidelity to the service of the department and the country.

By the system thus adopted the very best vessels in the commercial marine have been secured for the naval service at moderate rates, and to the great advantage of the Government. The course pursued in these purchases has extemporized a navy at less cost to the Government, it is believed, than that required for the construction of the same or equally serviceable vessels; and a question which, at the commencement, was one of embarrassment and difficulty, has been disposed of, and in no particular has the country been better served.

Subjoined is a statement from the purchasing agent at New York, with a schedule giving the name, tonnage, price demanded, and cost actually paid of every vessel that has been bought by him, and also of all added to the navy since the change of administration in March last. There is abundant reason to congratulate ourselves that, on such a demand, in such a crisis, we were enabled to make so speedy and so large an acquisition to the naval service, and on terms so economical to the Government.

The expenditure in fitting for sea service the vessels at the different navy yards, and repairing and equipping those returning from our foreign squadrons, has been large. Eleven thousand mechanics and laborers have been in the daily employ of the Government at the different navy yards in building and preparing vessels, and equipping and arming them for service; but this large force has been unable to despatch the work with the rapidity demanded, and the Department has been compelled in consequence to resort to private shipyards and outside labor.

ARMORED SHIPS.

To carry into effect the provisions of the act approved August 3, 1861, providing for the construction of one or more armored ships and floating batteries, I appointed Commodores Joseph Smith and Hiram Paulding and Captain Charles H. Davis, skilful and experienced naval officers, to investigate the plans and specifications that might be submitted. The subject of iron armature for ships is one of great general interest, not only to the navy and country, but is engaging the attention of the maritime powers of the world. Under the appropriation made by Congress, the department, on the favorable report of the board, has contracted for the construction of three iron-clad ships of different models, the aggregate cost of which will be within the limits of the appropriation. The difficulty of combining the two qualities of light draught and iron-armor, both of which are wanted for service on our coast, could not be entirely overcome; but the board, in this new branch of naval architecture, has, I think, displayed great practical wisdom, and I refer to their very full and able report, which is appended, for a more explicit and detailed exhibit of their inquiries and conclusions.

STEVENS'S BATTERY.

In pursuance of the joint resolution of Congress approved June 24, 1861, authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board to examine the iron steam battery now building at Hoboken, New Jersey, and ascertain what will be the cost of completing the same, how soon it can be completed, and the expediency thereof, I appointed Commodore Silas H. Stringham, and William Ingman, Captain T. A. Dornin, Chief Engineer A. C. Stimers, and Joseph Henry, Esq., Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, a commission, and directed them to assemble on the 1st of November to prosecute the examination. The department has information that the board convened, but has yet received no report of its proceedings.

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

The efficiency of the Navy may unquestionably be largely increased by creating more grades, and I would recommend that the permanent organization of the line officers be as follows:

Flag officer—to command squadrons.
Commodore, } To command single ships.
Captain, }
Commander, }
Lieutenant commander, }
Lieutenant.
Master.
Passed midshipman.
Midshipman.
Cadet.

The lieutenant commanders, a grade used during the revolution, may be employed as first lieutenants, and in the command of the smaller class of naval vessels.

The present rate of pay may be so apportioned among the different grades that in the aggregate there shall be no increase. Let no officer be advanced to any grade above that of passed midshipman except upon nomination of the President and confirmation by the Senate, after a board of officers shall have pronounced him morally, physically, and professionally competent to perform all his duties, both ashore and afloat.

The public service would also be promoted were some limit of age fixed by law for active service. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that line officers be retired after having been forty five years in the navy, excepting when called into active service by special appointment from the President. A generous pecuniary provision should be made for those who are retired after long and faithful service.

To satisfy the immediate demands of the public service, I recommend that a grade to be designated flag officer be established, and that the President, by selection from the present list of captains and commanders, appoint a number not exceeding seven, who shall each have command, irrespective of seniority or rank, of the squadron to which he may be assigned, and the appointment shall cease when the officer hauls down his flag, unless for distinguished and meritorious conduct in battle, as flag officer, he receives, upon recommendation of the President, the thanks of Congress.

RETIRING BOARDS.

Under the provisions of an act authorizing a naval retiring board entitled "An act providing for the better organization of the military establishment," approved August 3, 1861, a board has been assembled, and is composed of Commodore George W. Storer, President; Commodore Charles H. Bell, Captain D. G. Farragut, Surgeons Chas. Chase and L. B. Hunter, members; and Philip Hamilton, Esq., judge advocate. The board convened at Brooklyn on the 18th of October last, and is still prosecuting its duties.

A like board assembled at the same place on the 6th of November, under authorization by the same law, for retiring such marine officers as have become incapable of performing the duties of their office. This board is composed of Col. John Harris, commandant of the corps, president; Brevet Major Zeilin, Major William B. Slack, Surgeon Solomon Sharp, and Charles D. Maxwell, members; and P. T. Woodbury, Esq., judge advocate.

Availing themselves of the provisions of the act referred to, several officers of the navy and of the marine corps have, upon their own application, been placed on the list of retired officers after having been forty years in the service of the United States.

ACTING APPOINTMENTS.

In my report at the commencement of the special session, I made mention of the fact that the appointment of acting lieutenants had been conferred on certain gentlemen who had retired from the navy in peaceful times, but who, when the flag was assailed, promptly tendered their services in its defence. It was not within the power of the department to restore these gentlemen to the line of promotion, but they were placed in the position of, and assigned to duty as, acting lieutenants, where they have rendered good service, and proved themselves worthy of their profession whenever they have had an opportunity, either at Hatteras, Port Royal, the Gulf, or elsewhere. There are fifteen of these formerly naval officers who have received the appointment of acting lieutenants. The question of full restoration to these gallant officers, whose names are untarnished, and who have acquitted themselves with honor to their profession, is one of interest to themselves and the country.

In pursuance of the policy indicated by Congress at the extra session, there have been appointed from the commercial marine twenty-five acting volunteer lieutenants. Great care has been exercised in the selection of these officers, who, beside their general reputation for nautical skill, have undergone an examination as to their fitness and qualifications by a board constituted for that purpose.

There have also been appointed for active service in the navy, independent of officers of the line, four hundred and thirty-two acting masters, and two hundred and nine masters' mates. All of these masters have had sea experience, and nearly every one has been a successful navigator and commander in the merchant service. It was soon found necessary also to require that masters' mates should have previous sea experience to qualify them for appointment. In order to prepare the different classes of officers introduced from the mercantile marine for duty in the naval service, schools for gunnery and proper training were established at the navy yards, where the appointees have been drilled and disciplined for navy duty. The officers thus selected are, with scarcely an exception, highly meritorious, and would be a credit to any service. Composed as they are of the best material in the best commercial marine on the globe, the spirit and zeal with which they surrender their more peaceful pursuits for the severe and rigid discipline of the navy, does honor to their country and themselves.

The assistant paymasters authorized to be appointed by the act of July last have been selected, but the increase of thirty-six was insufficient to meet the demand, by reason of the addition of vessels and crews that have been ordered. I have therefore been compelled to make further appointments of acting assistant paymasters, of whom there are now sixty-one on duty. The appointments are temporary, for the cruise or the war, and made when there are no unemployed paymasters or assistant paymasters of the regular corps who can be detailed for the duty required.

Acting appointments of engineers and assistant engineers and of assistant surgeons have necessarily been made, in addition to the regular corps, to meet the new and extraordinary demands of the service. There has been an aggregate of nine hundred and ninety-three acting appointments for temporary service made by the department under the judicious management of its intelligent chief, like every other branch of the service, the medical staff has been largely increased, not only in the regular corps, but by acting appointments.

The action of the several bureaus has been eminently satisfactory under the circumstances of the period. That the organization of the Department might be modified, and an improved distribution and classification of the duties that legitimately belong to it be made, I have no doubt. Some of these have been heretofore suggested by my predecessors, and are referred to by me at this time with deference, but with a sincere conviction that more systematic efficiency might thereby be produced.

ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

The amount appropriated at the last regular session of Congress for the naval service for the current year was $13,168,675 86. To this was added at the special session in July last $30,446,875 94—making for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, an aggregate of $43,615,551 77. This sum will not be sufficient, however, for the purpose, and, therefore, additional appropriations will be necessary. There will be required to pay for vessels purchased, and for necessary alterations incurred in fitting them for naval purposes, the sum of $2,530,000; for the purchase of additional vessels, $2,000,000; and for the construction and completion of twenty iron-clad vessels, $12,000,000—making a total of $16,530,000. This sum is independent of the estimates submitted for the next fiscal year, and being required for current expenses as well as objects of immediate importance, it is desirable should receive early attention from Congress.

The estimates submitted by this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1863, amount to $44,625,665 02, viz:

For the navy proper	$41,606,339 25
For the marine corps	1,019,666 77
For navy yards, hospitals, magazines, and miscellaneous objects	2,423,478 00

The reports of the chiefs of the bureaus and the commandant of the marine corps, with their accompanying estimates, are exhibited in detail the objects for which the appropriations are required. I would also refer to these reports as containing information and suggestions in regard to matters pertaining to the several departments of the naval service.

CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, it gives me pleasure to acknowledge the important aid I have received in the administration of the Department from the able and efficient corps of officers attached to the Assistant Secretary and the clerical force of the Department proper, and from the chiefs of the several bureaus, and those performing public duty under their immediate superintendence and direction.

To the patriotic officers of the navy, and the brave men, who, in various scenes of naval action, have proved themselves worthy of their flag and the Government justly owes an acknowledgment even more earnest and emphatic. Courage, ability, unfaltering fidelity, and devotion to the cause of their country have been the general and notable characteristics of their conduct in the arduous and important service with which they have been entrusted. I state with all confidence that in their hands the honor even of the American navy has been elevated and augmented. In this convulsive crisis of our country the duties of this Department have been new and heavy, and its responsibilities great. I have met them all with entire honesty of purpose, and have labored assiduously and faithfully to discharge them. The result of my labors I respectfully submit to you, and I leave you to the judgment of Congress and the country.

GIDEON WELLES, Sec'y of the Navy.
TO THE PRESIDENT.

EMPLOYMENT OF FUGITIVES.

In the coastwise and blockading duties of the navy it has been not unfrequent that fugitives from insurrectionary places have sought our ships for refuge and protection, and our naval commanders have applied to me for instruction as to the proper disposition which should be made of such refugees. My answer has been that, if insurgents, they should be handed over to the custody of the Government; but if, on the contrary, they were free from any voluntary participation in the rebellion and sought the shelter and protection of our flag, then they should be cared for and employed in some useful manner and might be enlisted to serve on our public vessels or in our Navy Yards, receiving wages for their labor. *If such employment could not be furnished to all by the navy, they might be referred to the army, and if no employment could be found for them in the public service they should be allowed to proceed freely and peaceably without restraint to seek a livelihood in any loyal portion of the country.* This I have considered to be the whole required duty, in the premises, of our naval officers.

NAVAL DEPOT ON THE LAKES.

I have been desired to invite attention to the fact that there is no naval depot on the lakes, notwithstanding the vast amount of tonnage on that frontier, and to state that if there were one and the ability to arm the merchant marine, our rights on the lakes would be made secure.

CAPTURE OF SLAVES.

There has been but one vessel seized by the African squadron for being engaged in the slave trade since those mentioned in the last report of this department, the American brig Triton, by the United States ship Constellation, in the Congo river, on the 20th of May last. She arrived at New York on the 10th of July, in charge of Midshipman G. A. Borchert, and was turned over to the United States Marshal.

THE BUREAUS.

The reports of the chiefs of the respective bureaus attached to this Department present the condition of affairs coming under their cognizance in detail. Their labors and responsibilities have been greatly increased by the events that have occurred during the present year, but their duties have been discharged with ability and fidelity to the Government, and that, too, in many respects, under peculiar disadvantages.

The Navy Yards at Norfolk and Pensacola being in the hands of the insurgents, the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks has not had them under his supervision but for a small portion of the year. His labors, however, have not been diminished or less arduous in consequence.

At no period since its establishment has the Bureau of Construction had so great an amount of labor devolved upon it as during the current year. Not only the design and construction of the large number of vessels ordered to be built, but the repair and equipment of all that have been put in commission, with other attending duties, have come under the cognizance of the chief of that bureau and received his unremitting attention.

The emergency has put in requisition the energy and talent attached to the Ordnance Bureau, which, under many embarrassments, has met the demand upon it, and if, at the commencement of our difficulties, the wants of the Government could not in all instances be supplied with the best material in the Dahlgren heavy ordnance, that branch of the service was furnishing guns and munitions with a rapidity and of a description unsurpassed in any service. The occasion is such as to stimulate into greater activity the inventive faculties and powers of the distinguished commandant of the Washington yard, whose services are as valuable to the country and entitled to as high regard as those of the most successful flag officer in command of a squadron. For more specific details I would refer you to the report of the Ordnance Bureau.

Most of the contracts in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing were made on the basis of a force not exceeding 8,500 men in actual service, but the greatly increased numbers and the enhanced prices of many articles have been attended with serious consequences for the contractors, some of whom have been unable to fulfil their engagements. I am happy to say, however, that the vigilant chief of that Bureau has permitted none of our squadrons to be deficient in consequence of these failures.

The affairs of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery have been further systematized and improved under the judicious management of its intelligent chief, like every other branch of the service, the medical staff has been largely increased, not only in the regular corps, but by acting appointments.

The action of the several bureaus has been eminently satisfactory under the circumstances of the period. That the organization of the Department might be modified, and an improved distribution and classification of the duties that legitimately belong to it be made, I have no doubt. Some of these have been heretofore suggested by my predecessors, and are referred to by me at this time with deference, but with a sincere conviction that more systematic efficiency might thereby be produced.

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CONCLUSION.

In concluding this report, it gives me pleasure to acknowled

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 3 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Cincinnati and Indianapolis Eastern Express 2:30 P. M.
St. Louis and Chicago Night Express.....11:00 P. M.

Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad.

On and after Tuesday, Dec. 3d, 1861, trains will leave New Albany as follows:

Chicago and St. Louis Express.....9:30 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express.....9:00 P. M.

Trains arrive at New Albany as follows:

St. Louis Night Express.....6:55 A. M.
Chicago and St. Louis Mail.....7:20 P. M.

Louisville and Lexington Railroad.

Passenger Train No. 1 at.....6:00 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2 at.....2:30 P. M.
Accommodation Train at.....5:30 P. M.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Nashville and Memphis Train, daily.....9:00 A. M.
Lebanon Accommodation (Sundays excepted) 7:00 A. M.
Bardstown and Elizabethtown " " 5:00 P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD—DECEMBER 6.
CORRECTED DAILY BY E. N. WOODRUFF.
Corner Second and Chestnut sts.

THERMOMETER. Open Air.	Max.	Min.	BAROMETER.			Thermometer attached.		
7 o'clk	2 o'clk	9 o'clk	7 o'clk	2 o'clk	9 o'clk	7 o'clk	2 o'clk	9 o'clk
41	63	35	29 99	30 00	29 95	39 4	53	61

DEW POINT, Psychrometer.			Wind.		
7 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	9 o'clock.	7 o'clock.	2 o'clock.	9 o'clock.
Wet | Dry	Wet | Dry	Wet | Dry			
38 | 41	37 | 55	51 | 55	s.	s.	s.

CLOUDS. 2 o'clock.				RAIN.
Amount.	Kind.	Velocity.	Direction.	In guage Inches.
4	Cir. Cu.	5	W.	.00

CONTENTS OF FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

We are now furnishing our readers a very large quantity of telegraphic matter; and as Congress and the Legislature are both in session, our inside space will not permit us to publish half of the interesting news coming to us daily in that part of the paper. We shall therefore, in future, put all the afternoon news, as transferred from the Evening Bulletin, on the fourth page of the Journal, and devote the first to a portion of the intelligence reaching us later in the day. This morning we give the

CONTENTS OF FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES.

Proceedings of the Board of Aldermen—Police Matters—Gen. Burnside's Expedition—Affairs in Southwestern Kentucky—Kentucky State Agricultural Society—A Rebel Arrested by Two Young Ladies—Wool Growing—News from the Rebel States—Our Frankfort Correspondence—Interesting Telegraphic News—Arrival of a Prize Schooner—The Kentucky Legislature, &c., &c.

AN ARRIVAL FROM NASHVILLE.—Mr. A. B. Barker, the well known railroad agent, arrived from Nashville, Tenn., last evening, having left that place on Saturday, the 23d inst. He made his way to this city with much difficulty, as he was known to be a Union man, and was unable to obtain a pass from the rebel authorities. Mr. Barker has resided in Nashville during the past two years, and, as he was immediately connected with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad up to the time of his departure, enjoyed fine opportunities for observing the movements of the army in that quarter.

It will be remembered that Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, made a requisition a few months ago for thirty thousand men and additional arms. The call met with no response whatever, and the authorities were compelled to resort to a draft in order to fill the requisition. The work of drafting commenced in Nashville the day of his departure.

He estimates the number of rebel troops between Nashville and Bowling Green at twenty-eight thousand. He assures us that they are miserably fed and badly clothed, and that there is a great deficiency in the matter of arms. Many of them, too, are ill, and he thinks there are fully three thousand five hundred sick soldiers in Nashville alone.

No attention is given to the payment of the troops, and the soldiers have been so accustomed to that sort of neglect, that they do not expect to receive remuneration for their services, being but too glad if they can obtain sufficient subsistence to keep their souls and bodies together. Alluding to the case of Harry Duvall, of this city, in this same connection, he says that Harry arrived from Richmond a few days ago with sixteen dollars in his pocket, the remainder of seven hundred dollars which he carried with him from this city to the Confederacy. Harry has no command now and no employment.

Mr. Barker was familiar with many of the boys who left this city and joined the rebel army, and relates some amusing episodes in their histories down there. He says that Blanton Duncan has fallen into disgrace even there, having given up the pursuit after military fame and adopted gambling as a profession.

☞We learn from the Frankfort Yeoman that, at a caucus of the Union members of the Legislature held on Wednesday evening last, Wm. E. Hughes, Esq., the junior proprietor of the Louisville Democrat, was chosen as the nominee for State Printer. This is a substantial compliment, which was due to the distinguished services and eminent patriotism of the able journal with which the recipient is connected, and but a simple act of justice to Mr. Hughes individually.

☞General Anderson's Body Guard, consisting of one hundred and ten men, under command of Captain Colmar, ordered to report to General Buell, at Louisville, arrived at Cincinnati on Thursday night. This company is from Camp Kentucky, near Carlisle Barracks, Penn. Last Saturday the company was reviewed by General Anderson, at the camp they have just left. They were to arrive at this city last evening.

☞Col. Lindsay's Marion Rifle Regiment, from Frankfort, numbering about four hundred men, arrived at Cincinnati, on Wednesday evening, en route for Greenupsburg, Ky., having been ordered to consolidate with Col. Wilson's regiment, at that place. A handsome sword was sent forward, from this city, yesterday, to Maj. Monroe, of Col. Lindsay's regiment.

☞Gen. Buell has been informed that some of the troops quartered at the Fair Grounds near this city have invaded the sanctity of certain farm houses in the vicinity of their camp and committed unwarrantable depredations. There will no doubt be an investigation of the charges and security will be furnished against such outrages in the future.

MRS. MATT PEEL'S CAMPBELL MINSTRELS — This afternoon the matinee for the juveniles takes place. The programme has been carefully selected for the occasion. The prices will suit everybody, being ten cents for children and servants, and twenty cents for parents and guardians. To-night the Campbells announce their farewell concert.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—The following appointments of notaries public have been made by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate: J. M. Vaughan, H. L. Pope, F. W. Dickson, R. S. Evans, James M. Clarke, and Samuel A. Miller. The appointees must give new bonds in the county courts before they can act.

☞Allen A. Hall, formerly connected with the Nashville press, offers his services in the collection of claims in Washington. We have every reason to believe that no one more competent or willing could be found to attend to claims against the Government than Mr. Hall.

THE THEATRE.—The attractive play of the Three Fast Women will be repeated at the theatre this evening, Miss Menken appearing in the leading character. The piece has taken our theatre completely by storm. Of course there will be the usual rush this evening.

ORDERED TO MARCH.—The Fourth Ohio Cavalry, Colonel Kennett, and the Fifth Ohio Cavalry, Colonel Taylor, at Camp Dennison, Ohio, have been ordered to report to Gen. Buell, and will leave Cincinnati for this city at once.

☞The daily dress parade of the Forty-first Ohio regiment, Col. W. B. Hazen, in the vicinity of the Nashville Depot, is the sensation in the city at present. There was a large attendance on the grounds last evening.

☞Major J. R. Hallam, of Newport, Ky., with five others who have been incarcerated at Camp Chase, Ohio, for several weeks, have been released by order of General Buell.

THE HOLMAN TROUPE.—This charming company will commence their season at Mozart Hall on Monday evening next with a programme of unrivalled attractiveness.

☞All the late absentees from the Sixth Ohio (Guthrie Greys) Regiment, returned to this city, on Thursday, by the steamer Major Anderson.

☞About two hundred members of the Tenth Ohio regiment arrived at this city on Thursday night by the steamer Izetta.

☞Officer Harvey Seaton has found a large brass key, which the owner can have by calling at the Police Office.

☞The well-known Irish regiment of Indiana, Col. Walker, will leave for this city early next week.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT NEWS.

The river is falling at this point, with 11 feet water in the canal last evening. The weather is clear and pleasant.

The Arizonia, from St. Louis, had a barge in tow, containing the principal portion of the W. I. Maclay's machinery, recently sunk in the Mississippi, at Carroll's Island. It is destined for Pittsburg.

The Izetta arrived from Cincinnati on Thursday night with a detachment of the Tenth Ohio Regiment.

The Major Anderson brought down Company C, of the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment on Thursday.

The Diligent arrived from West Point yesterday and departed again for the mouth of of Salt river last evening with a large quantity of government stores.

The fine new steamer W. W. Crawford arrived from Henderson yesterday with a fine trip. She will leave again for Evansville, Owensboro', and Henderson at five o'clock to-day. Remember Captain Dan Parr and the popular clerk, Mr. N. L. Johnson.

The splendid steamer Superior, Capt. Whitten, is the mail and passenger packet for Cinninnati at noon to-day.

The popular steamer Dove, Capt. Sanders, has delayed his departure for the Kentucky river until the usual hour to-day.

The favorite steamer Trio, Captain Dickinson, will leave for Carrollton at one o'clock this afternoon.

The Star Grey Eagle, Captain Donelly, is the regular packet for Henderson to-day, leaving at 5 o'clock P. M.

☞The 35th Ohio regiment, Col. Vandevier, which has been encamped near Paris, Bourbon county, for several weeks, left last Sunday evening for Nicholasville, to proceed from thence to Danville, there to await further orders.

☞The Rev. W. T. McElroy, late of Maysville, Ky., has temporarily taken charge of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church of this city, lately under the care of the Rev. Dr. J. H. Rice.

☞The Paris Citizen says the Kentucky Central Railroad is pressed to its utmost capacity for transportation. The pens are crowded with cattle and hogs, waiting several days for cars.

☞Three batteries of eighteen guns of artillery, under command of Capt. Terrill, passed through the city yesterday from Camp Buell to their new quarters near the Water-works.

☞We are indebted to the band attached to the Forty-first Ohio regiment for a most charming serenade last night.

☞We are indebted to the Adams Express Company for daily favors in the form of papers in advance of the mails.

NOTICES OF THE DAY.

LOUISVILLE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—A regular meeting of the Union will be held on Saturday evening, Dec. 7th, at half-past 6 o'clock, at Temperance Hall. The semi-annual election of officers takes place at this meeting.

Per order
[k&j*] E. H. GUILFORD, Sec'y.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE. — The usual services will be held in the First Presbyterian Church to-morrow.

HOLMAN OPERA.—Wanted, fifty young Misses and Masters, for the Ballet and Choruses for "Cinderella"—application to be made to Mr. C. Busch, at Mozart Hall, between three and four o'clock this afternoon.

☞The loyal ladies of the Third Ward are urged to meet at Mr. William Temple's, on Monday morning next, at 9 o'clock, on important business.

☞We call the special attention of our lady readers to Mr. Spencer's sale of fine furs this morning at his auction rooms. A lot of new and second hand furniture, a fine buggy mare, and a saddle horse is also included in the sale.

☞For the benefit of our mechanics and laboring class F. Grauman & Co., No. 222 Fourth street, between Main and Market, will sell at auction this evening at seven o'clock the finest and best selected stock of clothing, underwear, boots and shoes that ever was offered for sale in this city. Our mechanics and other citizens may be assured that it is for their benefit to attend this sale. d7 j&b1

ESPECIAL NOTICE TO SUTLERS AND DEALERS. We have now in store and will be receiving daily a superior article of Western Reserve, Hamburg, and English dairy cheese, dried beef, beef tongue, extra spiced pig's feet, bologna sausage, figs, almonds, filberts, Brazil nuts, sardines, No. 1 Roe herring, 500 boxes No. 1 smoked herring, sauerkraut, white beans, new fall sugar cured breakfast bacon, 100 bbls pearl hominy, 50 casks old hams and shoulders, clear and ribbed sides, that will be sold very low; 350 sacks No. 1 Pennsylvania buckwheat flour, potatoes, onions, &c., all of which will be sold low by

CLIFFORD & CO.,
de7 dtf 226 Main street.

TO OUR LADY READERS — GREAT FAILURES IN THE EASTERN STATES.—Messrs. F. Grauman & Co., No. 222 Fourth street, between Main and Market, have received five thousand dollars' worth of staple and fancy dry goods from a late failure in New York. The goods consist of English and French merinoes and de laines, muslins, prints, ladies' embroideries, blankets, opera hoods and cloaks, ladies' shawls, and a fine assortment of all-wool cloths. The above goods will be sold at auction on Friday and Saturday, Dec. 6th and 7th, without reserve. May our lady readers be convinced there is no humbug, and attend these sales, commencing each day at 10 o'clock. d6 d2

AT THE SHOOTING GALLERY.—A heavy gold ring worth ten dollars will be presented to the gentleman that makes the six best consecutive shots (line measure) between this and the 5th of January. J. S. HILL,
Main street, below Fourth.

Stencil Brands cut as usual. Office in Gold Pen Manufactory. d6 tf

SQUAD, ATTENTION!—Buy gold pens at the manufactory, wholesale or retail. Pens repaired for 25c. *Repointing* 50c. Pens can be sent safely by mail. Postage stamps or old gold pens taken as cash. Old pens are worth from 10 to 60c. All work warranted. Address R. C. Hill, late Barnes & Hill. n30 dtf

☞Samuel Schwing's Gallery, Main street, second door above Fifth, is one of the most attractive and successful in the West. Every variety of pictures taken in superior style and at prices to suit the times. His colored photographs and portraits are worthy of highest merits. Go and see them. n23 d3m

☞For all kinds of lumber, dressed and undressed, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, boxes, &c., call at Alexander, Ellis & Co.'s planing mill, sash, door, and blind factory and lumber yard, on Fulton street, just above Preston, fronting the river, or at their lumber yard, corner of Walnut and Preston streets, or leave your orders at their warerooms on Main street, nearly opposite the Galt House, Louisville, Ky. jan1 tf

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS!—Dolls, doll bodies, and heads of all kinds and sizes, besides arms, shoes, and stockings for dolls, at J. SUES'S.

☞Toys of all descriptions for sale as low as the lowest, at
dec5 dtf J. SUES'S.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRING WATER.—Pamphlets containing the opinions of celebrated chemists and physicians respecting the use of this water in the case of many diseases of the human system, will be supplied gratis on application to Wilson, Peter, & Co. Call for a pamphlet.
ap16 dood

NEW GOODS.—Received this morning a large assortment of Virginia Full Cloths, Plaid Linseys, Brown and Gray Jeans, Merrimack Prints, Cassinets and Cassimeres, Bleached and Brown Canton Flannels, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Ballard, Vale, and Shaker Flannels, Irish Linen Toweling Linen and Cotton Sheetings, Table Linens, Napkins and Double Spreads, Printed Rept DeLaines, Plain and Printed Merinoes, Black Silks, Plain DeLaines, Coats's Spool Thread &c., &c. Also, on hand, Irish Poplins, Fancy and Check Silks, Rept Merinoes, Valours and Printed DeLaines. Which will be sold at great bargains for cash.

G. B. TABB,
n6 b&j Cor. of Fourth & Market sts.

DIED,

On Friday afternoon, the 6th inst., WILLIAM, youngest son of William and Matilda Ward, aged 18 years 4 months 18 days.

His funeral will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his father's residence, on Preston street, between Market and Jefferson. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

RIVER NEWS.

PORT OF LOUISVILLE.

ARRIVALS YESTERDAY.

Major Anderson, Cin. — Dove, Ky. river.
Diligent, Salt river. — Silver Wave, Evansville.
W. W. Crawford, Hend. — Izetta, Cin.

DEPARTURES YESTERDAY.

Major Anderson, Cin. — Diligent, Salt river.
Silver Wave, Cin. — Izetta, Cin.
Telegraph, Cin.

For Frankfort, Woodford, Oregon, and Cogar's landing—long trip.

The regular passenger packet DOVE, SANDERS, master, will leave for above and all way ports on this day, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., positively.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
d7 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents, 116 Wall st.

For Wheeling and Pittsburg.

The light-draught passenger steamer FLORENCE, BRICKEL, master, will leave for above and all way ports on this day, the 7th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
d7 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Regular Wednesday and Saturday United States Mail Line Passenger Packet

For Evansville and Henderson.

The elegant passenger steamer "star" GREY EAGLE, DONNALLY, master, J. A. LUSK, clerk, leaves for above and all way ports on this day, the 7th inst., at 5 o'clock, P. M., from the city wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
d7 T. M. ERWIN, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE

For Owensboro.

Regular Tuesday and Saturday Packet.

The light-draught passenger steamer W. W. CRAWFORD, D. G. PARR, master, N. L. JOHNSON, clerk, will leave for the above and all way ports on Saturday, 7th inst, at 4 P. M., positively, from the city wharf.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
d6 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents, 116 Wall st.

For St. Louis.

The light-draught passenger steamer HENRY FITZHUGH, WOLF, master, will leave for above and all way ports on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
d5 MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Regular Madison & Carrollton Packet

The light-draught passenger steamer TRIO, JOHN A. DICKINSON, master, leave Louisville every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock, P. M., for Madison, Carrollton, and way landings; returning leaves Carrollton at 9 o'clock, and Madison at 2 o'clock every Monday Wednesday, and Friday.
Prompt and strict attention will be given to the interests of the trade. sept7 dtf

Regular Semi-weekly Passenger Packets between **Cincinnati and Evansville.**

POLAND, R. GRACEY.....MARINER, T. G. BALLARD.

The Poland leaves Cincinnati every Saturday at 4 P. M., arriving at Louisville on Sunday at 9 A. M. Returning leaves Evansville every Friday at 2 P. M.

The Mariner leaves Cincinnati every Wednesday at 4 P. M., arriving at Louisville on Thursday at 9 A. M. Returning leaves Evansville every Saturday at 2 P. M.

For any information in regard to the above boats apply to MOORHEAD & CO., Agents,
sep13 dtf No. 116 Wall street.

REGULAR PACKET—U. S. MAIL MORNING LINE Connecting at Cincinnati with early Eastern trains

For Cincinnati.

The magnificent passenger steamers GEN. ANDERSON, HILDRETH, master, SUPERIOR, DUNCAN, master, One of the above steamers will leave for the above port daily at 12 o'clock, M.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
JOSEPH CAMPION, Agent.
Office at the Wharf-boat, foot of Third st.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between JOHN TERRY, J. W. TERRY, and WILLIAMSON BACON, in the name of JOHN TERRY & CO., in the Wholesale Grocery and Commission business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. We earnestly desire a speedy settlement of the business of the late firm, and would beg those indebted to call at their old stand, No. 618 Main street, where the books and papers of the concern may be found.
JOHN TERRY,
J. W. TERRY,
WILLIAMSON BACON.
Nov. 30, 1861. d2 d6&w4

Copartnership Notice.

E. A. GARDNER, having purchased the stock of JOHN TERRY & CO., has formed a partnership with JOHN TERRY, under the firm of TERRY & CO., and will conduct the WHOLESALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION business for Cash or Country Produce at the old stand, No. 618 Main street, opposite the Louisville Hotel.
JOHN TERRY,
E. A. GARDNER.
Dec. 1, 1861. d2 d6&w4

B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
Soap and Candle Manufacturers and Coal and Carbon Oil Refiners,
47 Wood street,
PITTSBURG, PA.

Soap! Soap! Soap!

THE CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, manufactured by B. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is guaranteed to be the most serviceable of any kind yet offered to the public. Its superior advantages are found in its cheapness, saving of labor, and its efficacy in removing grease, paint, tar, and without injuring the skin or in the leastwise damaging the finest quality of goods. It can be used with all kinds of water.

Reference is made with pleasure to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known in this community, and who had every facility afforded of seeing it fully and fairly tested:

Quartermaster's Department of the Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers.

"Sawyer's Chemical Olive Erasive Soap" having been used very extensively in our Regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Quartermaster Twelfth Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH,
Quartermaster Fourteenth Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD,
Quartermaster Thirteenth Regiment.

Dissolution.

THE firm of MOORHEAD & CO. were dissolved on the 1st inst. by mutual consent, E. A. Moorhead retiring. The business will be continued under the same name and style as heretofore.
Dec. 3, 1861.—d6 MOORHEAD & CO.

GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
Chartered by the Legislature of Ky.
For the Cure of all Private Diseases,

A MEDICAL REPORT,
(JUST PUBLISHED—PRICE ONLY 10 CENTS),
Containing Sixty Pages and Thirty Fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Sexual Organs in a state of Health and Disease,

ON A NEW METHOD OF treating VENEREAL DISEASES, including Syphilis in all its stages, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture Varicocèle and Hydrocele, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, &c., WITHOUT MERCURY, containing a valuable treatise on that wide-spread malady of youth and manhood, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, Nocturnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Impotency, &c., the secret infirmities of youth and maturity arising from the baneful habit of self-abuse. To which is added observations on FEMALE DISEASES, and other interesting matter of the utmost importance to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical ability to enter that state. Sent to any address, in a sealed wrapper, on receipt of Ten Cents or four stamps.

The Consulting Surgeon may be consulted daily on all diseases of which the above work treats.

Our Dispensary is the only institution of its kind in America which has been established by a special charter, and this fact should give it a preference over the various quacks of doubtful character to be found in all large cities.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE.—By sending a brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a Blank Chart, containing a list of questions, our terms for the course of treatment, &c. Medicines sent to any part of country to cure any case at home free from damage or curiosity.

DR. DEWEES' REGULATOR PILLS.—For Female Obstructions, Irregularities, &c. Married ladies in certain situations should not use them, as they would cause MISCARRIAGE. Price $1 per box, and may be sent by mail.

DR. GALEN'S PREVENTIVE.—An invaluable article for those wishing to limit the number of their offspring or the barren who desire children; warranted not to injure the health, and will last a lifetime. Sent to any address under seal on receipt of the price—TWO DOLLARS.

Office 214 Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, west side.

THE UNION FOREVER! Communication with Louisville is uninterrupted.

All transactions private and confidential. Remember the name and number. Direct all letters to
GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
may14 dood1y&2nnow Louisville, Ky.

SUTLERS' STATIONERY DEPOT.
J. M'MULLEN & CO.,
167 Walnut Street
(Near Gibson House,)
CINCINNATI, O.

We wish to call the attention of Sutlers and dealers to our stock of ARMY PAPER, which is manufactured by us in New York, and which we are now receiving in large quantities. The st ck consists of
ARMY PORT-FOLIOS,
OFFICERS' DESKS,
UNION PAPER AND ENVELOPS,
UNION PLAYING CARDS,
PENS, PENCILS, POCKET INKSTANDS,
SOLDIERS' CHESS AND BACKGAMMON BOARDS,
POCKET-BOOKS, WALLETS, BLANK BOOKS,
PASS BOOKS, TUCK MEM'S, &c.

ALSO

RUBBER AND BRIAR WOOD PIPES; TOBACCO IN PACKAGES.

All letters of inquiry promptly answered and orders solicited and carefully filled. n16 dielm

A GENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only 50 cents. Lloyd's $100 000 steel plate Topographical Map of Virginia; five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. Scott; worth $20, price 25 cents or 6 for $1. Lloyd's official steel plate map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, 164 Broadway, and 8, LLOYD, 321 Fifth street, between Main and Market streets, Louisville, Ky.
LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher—

SIR: Please forward immediately by mail, directed to the Secretary of State copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to Geo. E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue.
Respectfully yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

[From the New York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.]

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plate, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-Chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y. Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.—

SIR: I am well pleased with your map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I enclose $1 for three copies Lloyd's great steel plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
d5-eod3t MILLARD FILLMORE.

AMUSEMENTS.

MOZART HALL.

RETURN OF THE FAVORITES!

For One Week.

HOLMAN'S
COMIC OPERA TROUPE!!

Monday Evening, December 9, 1861.

MISS SALLIE,
Prima Donna Contralto.
LA PETITE JULIA,
Prima Donna Comique and Danseuse.
MISS ADA,
Secunda Donna and Pianist.
MASTER ALFRED,
Baritone Buffo and Drummer.
MASTER BENJAMIN,
Alto and Eccentric Comedian.
MASTER JOHN,
Tenor and Balladist.
MRS. H. HOLMAN,
Balladist and Accompanist.
MR. G. HOLMAN,
Tenor and Manager.
C. BUSCH,
Business Manager.

☞Change of Programme every night.

MATINEE

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½ o'clock for the accommodation of Ladies and Children. For particulars see small bills. 6e7 dtf

LOUISVILLE THEATRE,
Corner of Fourth and Green streets.

MRS. MARY LOVETON.....Lessee.
MR. J. M. DAWSON.....Stage Manager.
MR. THOS. J. CAREY.....Treasurer.

LAST APPEARANCE OF MISS ADAH ISAACS MENKEN and of the THREE FAST WOMEN.

THIS EVENING (Saturday), Dec. 7, will be presented the popular Play of the THREE FAST WOMEN,
In which Miss Adah Isaacs Menken will personate 9 characters.

☞MR. BOOTH, the celebrated Tragedian, is engaged and will shortly appear.

☞WANTED—25 Young Ladies for the Ballet. Apply at the Box Office.

☞Private Boxes $5; Dress Circle 50 cts; Second Tier 25 cts; Gallery 10 cts.

☞Doors open at ¾ to 7 and Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock.

☞For particulars, see small bills.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

M'ME MATILDA CRAVELLI.

Grand Operatic Concert
IN LOUISVILLE
On Saturday Evening, Dec. 14, 1861.

THE Manager, desiring to render this entertainment the most BRILLIANT EVER GIVEN IN THIS CITY, begs leave to inform the public that the following eminent artistes have been engaged and will appear jointly with the WORLD-RENOWNED

MATILDA CRAVELLI,

The celebrated Cantatrice of the Grand Italian Opera in Italy, France, England, and N. Y. Academy of Music.

Sig'r ACHILLE ARDAVANI,

The eminent Baritone of the New York Academy of Music and Havana Opera House.

Sig'r GARIBALDI,

The famous Basso Profondo of the Italian Opera of Italy, Germany, and New York Academy of Music.

MOSS. ALEXANDER WOLOWSKI,

Pianist to His Majesty the Queen of Spain and Honorary Member of the Principal Philharmonic Society.

A CARD.—The attention of the public is particularly called to the concentration of talent on one and the same evening. Notwithstanding this, the Management, desiring that all classes of the community may have an opportunity of hearing the greatest leading Artistes of the age (in their respective lines), have adopted the price of admission at

ONE DOLLAR,

WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE FOR SECURED SEATS, which can only be procured in advance at D. F. Faulds's Music Store.

The sale of tickets commences on Thursday morning, December 12, at 10 o'clock.

Doors open at 7½—Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
d7 dtd

AUCTION SALES.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

SECOND FIVE DAYS' CASH SALE
ON
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday,
DECEMBER 9th, 10th, 11th 12 h, AND 13th,
Commencing each morning at 10 o'clock.

ON MONDAY MORNING, at Auction Rooms,
300 CASES AND CARTOONS FIRST-CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES,
Consisting in part of
Men's fancy Kip 14, 15, 16, and inch Boots;
Men's extra heavy Kip do;
Boys' and Youth's full stock and Kip Boots;
Ladies' Kip and Copper-toe do;
Ladies' and Misses' extra Calf do;
Extra Goat and Calf Balmoral do;
Misses' and Children's Winter Wear;
Men's and Boys' full stock Brogans.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, at Auction-Rooms, a variety of well-selected
STAPLE WINTER DRY GOODS AND HOSIERY.
At 11 o'clock precisely, an invoice of extra quality
Gent's Woollen Merino Under-Shirts & Drawers;
Shaker Flannel and Silk Undershirts;
Gent's fine Silk and Cloth Gloves;
balance of a stock of fine Furnishing Goods.
Also a fresh stock of
NEW YORK MANUFACTURED CLOTHING,
Consisting of
Men's Over and Business Coats;
Black Doeskin and fancy Cassimere Pants;
Fancy and plain Satinet do;
Cashmere, Cloth, and Silk Vests.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, at Auction-Rooms, 50 CASES AND CARTOONS OF FIRST-CLASS GENT'S, LADIES', AND MISSES' BOOTS AND SHOES, and CHILDREN'S SHOES in great variety, manufactured expressly for city retail sales.

ON THURSDAY MORNING, at the Store of Messrs. Hall & Long, No. 375 Main street, an invoice of
Extra fine Wines, Brandies, and Fruits;
New Orleans Sugar & prime Plantation Molasses;
and other articles in the Grocery line.

ON FRIDAY MORNING, at Auction-Rooms, a variety of Family Groceries, sugar-cured Hams, ribbed Sides, Virginia Tobacco, and Imported Cigars.
Sale without reserve for cash.
S. G. HENRY & CO.,
d7 d8 Auctioneers.

THE LARGEST SALE OF THE SEASON
By Catalogue of 275 Lots
BY
L. KAHN & CO.,
No. 404 Main street.
$10 000 worth of Goods at Auction.

ON TUESDAY MORNING, Dec. 10, will be sold a very large assortment of PRINTS, such as Union, American, Dunnell's, Pacific, and Sprague's; a large line of ALL WOOL FLANNELS, 3 cases BLEACHED DOMESTICS, 50 pairs MACKINAW BLANKETS, 100 pieces CANTON FLANNELS, 30 pieces Tickings, Woollen Plaids, Linseys, Checks, Alpacas, Irish Linen, and a great many desirable Fancy Goods, Notions, &c.; also 120 pieces plain and fancy Satinets, Union Cassimeres, Doeskins, Beavers, &c.; an extra large line of Gent's fine Underwear, Gent's Shawls, New York custom-made Shirts, Gauntlets, Suspenders, Merino Hose and Half Hose, Ladies' all Wool Long Shawls, Hoop Skirts, and 30 dozen Ladies' superfine Kid Shoes; also a choice lot of Brogans, &c.

☞This is a choice lot of Goods worthy of the attention of the trade generally. We invite all to attend this sale, which is positive and without reserve.
Terms cash on delivery. L. KAHN & CO.,
d7 d8 Auctioneers.

By C. C. Spencer.

FINE FURS, FURNITURE, BUGGY-MARE, AND SADDLE-HORSE AT AUCTION.

ON SATURDAY MORNING, Dec. 7, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at Auction-rooms, No. 520 Main street, a large and fine assortment of Ladies' Furs, embracing Mink and Sable Victorines, Cuffs, Capes, and Collars, with other varieties, all fresh and of the latest styles; after which, the usual assortment of Furniture as found in my regular weekly sales.

At 10 o'clock precisely, in front of Auction-Rooms, a fine, gay, and gentle Buggy-Mare and Saddle-Horse will be sold.

☞The special attention of the ladies is called to the sale of Furs, which will be on exhibition on Friday afternoon. Furniture buyers will bear in mind that this week's sale will be on Saturday instead of Friday, as heretofore. Special attention is also called to the Buggy-Mare and Saddle-Horse.
Sale positive. Terms cash.
C. C. SPENCER,
d5 d1 Auctioneer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞Wives, mothers, and sisters, whose husbands, sons, and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsack a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposures of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot.
d5 d6&w1 219

APPEAL TO SCIENCE

If you wish to be sure of obtaining a perfect hair dye without one deleterious element, CHEVALDRO'S EXCELSIOR DYE is the *only* one ever submitted to this ordeal. It has been

ANALYZED BY CHILTON,

the first chemist in the country, and his certificate setting forth its harmlessness is within the reach of every buyer.

THE EXQUISITE BEAUTY

of the lustrous blacks and browns which it produces with unerring certainty in ten minutes has fairly won for it the appellation of *the most natural hair dye ever invented.*

Sold everywhere. Applied by all Hair Dressers.
CHEVALDRO, No. 6 Astor House, New York.
at d&w1p

NEW ARMY REGULATIONS—Just published.
o13 L. A. CAVILL.

SUGAR—45 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Powdered, and Granulated just received and for sale by
92 GARDNER & CO.

DRY GOODS.

BY THOMAS JOHNSTON,

Auctioneer.

Large Important Sale

OF

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

TAILORS' GOODS,

Rich Dress and Millinery Goods,

SHAWLS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

MURRAY, SHIPLEY, & CO.,

Having purchased the stock of Goods formerly belonging to

DAY & MATLACK,

Are determined to close it out at once

FOR CASH!

And it will be sold at Public Auction

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

AT THEIR OLD STAND,

No. 89 Pearl Street,

BETWEEN VINE AND RACE STREETS,

CINCINNATI,

BY THOMAS JOHNSTON,

COMMENCING

Tuesday Morning, December 10,

At 9¾ o'clock,

Continuing WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 11th and 12th, when will be sold the stock of

DAY & MATLACK,

Which embraces a complete assortment of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C

Well adapted for country trade.

In this stock will be found the best brands of

PRINTS, TICKINGS, APRON CHECKS, DENIMS, BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS, HEAVY DRILLS, RED, WHITE, YELLOW, AND GRAY FLANNELS, BLEACHED AND BROWN CANTON FLANNELS, HICKORY STRIPES, CORSET JEANS, BLANKETS, &c.

Also large and valuable stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, RICH VESTINGS, with a great variety of MERCHANT TAILORS' and CLOTHIERS' GOODS, GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c.,

Also large and elegant assortment of

PLAIN BLACK AND FIGURED SILKS, RICH DE LAINES, FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOES,

With a great variety of other

Dress Goods!

FINE JACONETS, NAINSOOKS, BOOK and SWIS

LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

FRANKFORT LETTER.

CAPITOL HOTEL, ROOM No. 40,
FRANKFORT, Dec. 5, 1861.

There were two salient subjects of public interest which attracted my attention while paying brief visits to the two branches of the Legislature this morning. The House was engaged for some time on a bill to amend the act for raising volunteers to repel the invasion of the State, which provides that, as officers of a lower rank than Colonel, were, as early as the 9th September last, mustered into the service of the United States as Kentucky volunteers, and have continued in service ever since, when such officers are united with other volunteers to make up a regiment, they shall not be deprived of the rank they have acquired by virtue of a mustering into the service of the United States. There are several cases where officers have raised battalions or parts of regiments under commissions subsequent to the establishment of the Military Board of Kentucky, and this amendment is intended to meet such cases. Some of these officers and their commands have been in active service many months with distinguished success and patriotic zeal, and it really seems hard that they should lose their position or be compelled to be consolidated into other fractional regiments and subject themselves to the chances of an election among strangers. These exceptional cases involve difficulties which are hard to surmount without doing injustice. The argument this morning brought up the case of Col. Whitaker, who has some eight companies, and Major Pirtle, having a smaller number, who have been ordered by the Military Board to consolidate. This Maj. Pirtle, who holds his office under the U. S., with a commission dated previous to the formation of our Military Board or any legislation for the purpose of raising volunteers, is willing to do, and is indeed eager to do. But the State law will subject him to the chances of an election, and as there is a larger number of Col. Whitaker's men who probably have a favorite Major of their own, and could outvote Major Pirtle, he is naturally unwilling to risk his commission. It seems clearly an act of justice that officers, who, like Major Pirtle, have been so assiduously engaged in active service that they have had no proper opportunities to make enlistments, should receive all proper protection from the Legislature, and the House was of this opinion, for it passed the amendment by a large majority. It seems to me, however, that the Military Board has nothing to do with the case of Major Pirtle unless he chooses to relinquish his United States commission and take one under the State, running his chances for an election in Col. Whitaker's Regiment. If I correctly understand his position, the Secretary of War may to-morrow order him to Oregon or on any other service, but he, being naturally anxious to serve his native State with his fellow-Kentuckians, is willing to consolidate his command if his proper rank can be retained. In this he is right, and the Legislature should so direct. As I reflect, I feel convinced that Major Pirtle's case is entirely anomalous, and that he is the only officer below the grade of Colonel who took position before the creation of the Military Board. If this is so, there should be an opening made for him in some regiment, as a matter both of duty and compliment. He is a meritorious officer, and will soon become a favorite when his good qualities become known.

It is earnestly to be hoped that some amicable adjustment will be made of the conflicting claims before the Military Board; indeed, there should be no conflict among true patriots. No man has, I hope, attempted to raise a company simply that he may be its captain, a battalion that he may be its major, or a regiment that he may be its colonel. Every man was enlisted for the use of the Government to sustain its existence and to protect our State, and if any company, battalion, or regiment refuses to be mustered into the service of the Government because it cannot obtain a particular officer, it seems to me preferable that the organization should be at once disbanded. We want no army so thoroughly devoted to favorite officers that it will not fight for the country unless Gen. A. or Col. B. leads it. Under this state of things the army would be the very creature of its officers and not the strong right arm of the Government, which should move its fingers, clench its hand, and strike its blows only at the volition of the governing brain and intellect, and not under the spasmodic influence of every irritated nerve, or inferior member of the system. We must have a military head in the nation and in the State—the national head of course overrides the State authority. But if we continue to recognize our Military Board as the executive military head of our State, its orders must be obeyed with all promptness, and any hesitation is mutinous, subjecting those who are derelict of duty to severe penalties under the articles of war. I cannot too strongly impress upon our military friends the necessity of forgetting all their private griefs and acting unitedly for the benefit of the service and of the country. We must not allow these squabbles for place to convert our camps into hustings, or bring the acerbities of heated elections among those who are engaged as brothers to contend against a common enemy.

The House in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Huston of Clarke in the chair, considered the bill for providing a conventional rate of interest. Mr. Burnam of Madison made a very admirable speech on the question of interest for the use of money, and he thought all the arguments of the most celebrated writers on monetary affairs and political economy showed a great preponderance of opinion in favor of not shackling the trade in money by any legal restrictions, but that money should be treated as any other commodity. We were to look forward to a large amount of litigation, and that would not be produced by any desire of creditors to oppress their debtors, but the result of fear that the Legislature of the State would interfere in some way with the existing relations of debtor and creditor. He believed, in view of the present unhappy condition of our country and our State, that the passage of a law legalizing a conventional rate of interest would be a most important relief measure, as under it, at the spring term of our courts, debtors would make friendly settlements rather than subject themselves to the costs of lawsuits. There were no dangers to be apprehended from a conventional rate of interest higher than the legal rate, for in countries where no usury laws existed, or have been repealed, the rate of interest has invariably been reduced. Money is very scarce, and yet the circulating medium in our neighboring States, raised by the Federal Government, bears a higher interest than can be charged on money in our State. Capital will seek investment, then, in United States Treasury notes and avoid our State, which has the very lowest rate of interest.

Mr. Wolfe opposed the bill, as he did not believe it would bring any competition among money lenders. The usury laws were entirely disregarded. The great arguments in favor of the bill were that it would cheapen money by making its traffic free as any other commodity and that it would increase the number of sellers and decrease the number of buyers. These arguments are supported by showing that capitalists can go over into Ohio and Indiana and lend their money at a higher rate of interest than they can legally charge in Kentucky. This support of the argument is suicidal; it cuts its own throat. If a Kentucky capitalist goes to Ohio to get more for his money, and does get it under a conventional rate of interest, the great object of the bill to cheapen the rate of interest in our State is virtually defeated by the very argument.

Mr. Harney was also opposed to disturbing the policy of the State in this particular. The bill would not meet the case; money would be bought for what it was worth, no matter what the laws on usury were. It was better to trust to the honor of those making the transactions. Mr. H. thought the increase of banks in the country, by producing an inflated currency while they absorbed all the capital of the country in their vaults, was the cause of much of the difficulty encountered. Mr. Ward, of Woodford, was in favor of the bill, and he believed that he could even go further and repeal all usury laws and permit the traffic in money on the same terms as in horses. Mr. Turner was opposed to the bill because it was based on mere abstract principles and was not adapted to the practicabilities of life. If banks expanded and inflated the currency, let their privileges be curtailed; this bill will not do it. If Kentucky loans her money to Ohio and Indiana at ten per cent for a series of years, she will become rich and those States impoverished. Mr. Burnam made a few additional remarks in favor of the bill, when the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. It is impossible to foretell the fate of the bill; our city friends who were in favor of conventional interest a year ago seem now to be opposed to it, while many country members have changed from its opponents to its supporters. If some action is not taken quickly, the weathercocks will by puzzled how to vote at all.

The Senate had a long and able argument on the bill from the House, to which I have previously referred, concerning the consolidation of fragmental regiments. It brought out all the ability of the Chamber, and was extremely interesting, so much so that I regret my want of opportunity to give an outline of it. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. The range of the debate convinces me that I am right in my conjecture that the case of Major Pirtle is a solitary one, and that the Legislature has no control over him or the matter. He can get into the Kentucky service under our Military Board only by his own voluntary act.

The comments of some of the Cincinnati papers upon the resolution offered by Mr. Ward, of Woodford, in the House, show a strange ignorance of his motives. His resolution was, that the Legislature recognizes the action of the provisional government established at Russellville, by which George W. Johnson was made the Governor of Kentucky, and that the sympathies of the Legislature were with them and their cause. This was intended to bring the secession sympathizers up to the mark, and to ascertain if they would dare to express the sympathy which they undoubtedly feel. They did not dare to face the music, and all voted against the resolution. Had they not have added hypocrisy to their other crimes, Mr. Ward would have immediately introduced a resolution for their expulsion from the Legislature as traitors. That was his object, and the rebel sympathizers swallowed the bitter pill offered, nauseating as it was, rather than lose their per diem pay as members of the loyal Legislature of Kentucky.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

We received the other day full files of New Orleans papers to the 26th ult., from which we make some interesting extracts:

The Louisiana Senate organized at Baton Rouge on the 25th, with Lieutenant Governor Hyams in the chair. W. F. Wagner was elected Secretary, and Oscar Arroyo, Assistant Secretary; B. Childress, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Edgard Ruiz, Doorkeeper. The House met at 12 o'clock, and was called to order by Hon. T. G. Davidson. Hon. Adolph Olivier, of St. Mary, was elected Speaker; E. W. Eastin, Chief Clerk; Thomas F. Beale, Assistant Clerk; J. H. Peralta, Sergeant-at-Arms, and Fletcher, Doorkeeper.

We find the following "talk on change" in the New Orleans Crescent of the 25th:

Saturday was devoted to the war elements, and though the streets in general were crowded to excess, the flags of Carondelet were deserted by the holidays. Counting-houses, offices, and warehouses were all closed. The telegraph wires brought nothing important from distant parts, and the day was devoted to the grand future of the country, and even yesterday there was very little else talked of than the grand review on Saturday.

Accounts were received yesterday that the naval expedition for Kentucky was progressing finely toward its destination, and that the *great floating battery was going on finely.* We dislike to say any more of the movements of this expedition, as the *infernal spies and Black Republican sympathizers will be sending off their bearers of despatches.* There was some talk last evening of the withdrawal of the 3d Mississippi regiment, Col. Deason, from the sea shore, and of its embarkation for Columbus last evening. This leaves the sea shore of Mississippi Sound *unprotected*, though there is nothing of consequence for the picayune marauders to steal but a *few chickens, pigs, and cows.* The villages offer nothing more to attract their attention.

The steamer Magenta, which arrived yesterday from Memphis, *brought two hundred bales of cotton, consigned to and for account of Messrs. Puig Brothers, intended for shipment to Spain or Mexico.* It was purchased at one of the inland depots, and was *allowed to come* hither by special permission of the *authorities*, as this house has made arrangements for the exportation of cotton. It is not supposed this will be the only consignment to their address, as we learn they have the liberty to bring to the city two hundred bales at any one time. We do not know how our non-exportationists will regard this movement, but if a Spanish, English, or French vessel runs the blockade, enters the Mississippi and *goes to Natchez or Vicksburg* for cotton, we are not aware that they can be interrupted, *nor should they be*, particularly, as in the case of the *Bermuda at Savannah*, they bring cargoes of merchandize for which we are greatly in want.

The general market was unusually calm and quiet to-day. The note-brokers had nothing of note to offer their patrons. We did observe three or four capitalists or leaders on the flags, but they were not looking for bargains. A good deal of lambent fun was going on in stocks. The Canal Bank appears to be the target just at this moment. Some operators or buyers are going into it blindfolded, as it were, expecting that they can vote at the annual election for directors next month. The stock that has been transferred since the 9th of September cannot be voted on according to the 7th article of the 15th section, which says, "after the first election no share or shares shall confer a right of voting which shall not have been held three calendar months previous to the day of election;" so it will be observed that holders and sellers who are desirous of a change are throwing away their privileges by selling out at this time. In fact, it is conjectured that the recent movements in the stock are preconcerted to prevent many shares from being voted on at the election on the 9th proximo. It is well-known that the 7,000 shares of stock held in New York cannot be voted on, unless the Receiver of the Confederate Government, under the sequestration act, comes forward and assumes the right.

The weekly return of the banks for Saturday last was completed this morning. The changes for the week are—

A decrease in specie of	$ 49,519
A decrease in circulation of	15,187
An increase in deposits proper of	980,569
A decrease in short loans of	39,394
A decrease in exchanges of	274,186
An increase in distant balances of	40,371
The variation in long and short loans for the week is an increase of	136,298

The reduction in specie arises from $42,000 paid depositors of the Southern Bank. The decrease in exchange is attributed to a desire to place funds in England to invest in merchandize, sterling having been taken freely at 125@126. We are not aware of any prospective improvement in commerce to warrant these figures, which are much higher than in the bankrupt era of 1837 and 1840. It is bruited about that some parties are placing their funds in Europe, for fear perhaps the highway robbers of the world may penetrate our good city.

CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF THIS CITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1861.

Active Movements—Liabilities.

Banks.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Due dis.
Bank of Louisiana	784,100	3,674,556	180,345
State Bank	1,222,345	4,771,953	119,545
Mut. Bank	704,385	826,865	14,571
Citizens' Bank	2,159,830	4,461,751	318,759
Bank of N. Orleans	492,960	1,051,892	287,734
Union Bank	787,331	1,785,331	425,482
Southern Bank	32,305	176,162	----
Mech. & Traders' Bk.	253,676	989,476	47,785
Merchants' Bank	287,305	597,305	12,163
Crescent City Bank	157,465	197,626	12,043
Bank of America	14,625	1,079,807	4,110
	$6,958,410	$18,468,869	$ 1,529,438
			$18,460,867
General deposits			$19,934,347

Resources.

Banks.	Specie.	90 day paper.	Exchange.
Bank of Louisiana	2,852,270	2,070,656	421,676
Louisiana State Bk.	3,759,311	2,699,878	657
Mut. Bank	878,164	2,926,844	1,198,746
Citizens' Bank	4,667,814	3,769,883	873,982
Bank of N. Orleans	834,278	1,264,093	8,566
Union Bank	856,778	1,185,341	21,780
Southern Bank	298,107	119,021	84,710
Mech. & Traders' Bk.	685,734	895,798	243,758
Merchants' Bank	155,334	476,794	8,969
Crescent City Bank	175,889	774,921	----
Bank of America	768,779	383,063	64
	$12,771,033	$12,898,976	$2,736,310

The following were the produce sales on the 26th:

Cotton—We did not hear of a sale.

Tobacco—Nothing reported.

Sugar—The supply is more than ample for the demand. About 500 hhds sold at prices rates. Fair to fully fair 3@3¾c ₱ lb.

Molasses—The supply is liberal and the demand is freely met. The sales embrace about 5,800 bbls at 14c for inferior, 15@16 for common, and 17@18c ₱ gallon for prime to choice. Also, 300 half bbls at 20@21c ₱ gallon for prime to choice.

Flour—There have been no sales. Holders are asking $11 for superfine and $11 50@$12 ₱ bbl for extra.

Corn—75 sacks yellow sold at $1 ₱ bushel.

Bran—100 sacks sold at $2 10 ₱ 100 lbs.

Whisky—Rectified is retailing at the advanced rate of $1 10 ₱ gallon.

Rye—61 sacks sold at $2 25 ₱ bushel.

Lard—Prime in kegs is retailing at 20@30c ₱ lb.

Beef—Mess is retailing at $33 ₱ bbl.

Pork—Mess is retailing slowly at $45 ₱ bbl.

Bacon—Bacon hams have been retailing at 22c, and sugar cured at 23@25c ₱ lb.

We annex a report of the N. O. Cattle Market for the 26th ult:

Arrived yesterday—100 sheep and 80 veal cattle. Amount of stock sold—397 Texas beeves, 126 hogs, 399 sheep, and 109 veal cattle. Stock remaining on sale—1,573 Texas beeves, 340 hogs and 380 sheep. We quote—

Texas cattle, first quality, ₱ head	$30 00@45 00
" " second quality ₱ head	20 00@30 00
Hogs, gross, ₱ 100 lb	10 00@13 00
Sheep, second quality, ₱ head	3 00@ 5 00
Veal cattle, first quality, ₱ head	11 00@12 00
" " second quality, ₱ head	8 00@11 00
Milch cows, ₱ head	— —@— —

The Delta of the 24th thus alludes to the military display at New Orleans on the 23d:

The general muster of the First Division of Louisiana Militia was the grandest military display ever made on this continent. Those who have witnessed the great reviews of the armies in Europe declare that the demonstration fully equalled some of the largest parades in the European capitals of the great military powers. The day had been set apart for the occasion as a great patriotic holiday. All business was suspended; all stores and shops were closed, and every subject dismissed from the minds of our people to give full play to the great absorbing duty and feeling of military organization and patriotic devotion to the cause of our country and of Southern independence. The approaches and menaces of the enemy demanded that New Orleans, always the home of gallantry, of military pride, and enthusiasm, should manifest the earnestness, power, resources, and determination of her people in the defence of her honor and of the flag of the Confederacy, of which she is the principal city, in some conspicuous and impressive manner. And surely the display of yesterday more than satisfied the highest demands, and justified the highest boasts of her eulogists.

Despite the absence of twelve thousand of our people who are now in remote points of our Confederacy battling for our cause and serving in camps, the display far exceeded any previous exhibitions of military resources in this or any other city on this continent. When we state the numbers in line at twenty-eight thousand men, we give a lower figure than the general estimate. On Canal street, from the river to Broad street, on both sides, the lines extended a distance of over three miles. Marching in column, more than four hours were consumed in the review. In order of battle, the line would have extended seven miles. And this great force included no non-combatants. They are all fighting men, men who are prepared to take the field in defence of the city at a moment's warning. They included not only citizens, but a vast number of resident foreigners, who so far from availing themselves of their privilege to stand neutral in the present war, fully equal our native population in the alacrity and enthusiasm with which they gather around the Confederate flag, and pledge their lives and fortunes to defend our soil from the barbarous invader. In our local column will be found a full description of this grand display. It will be an occasion the remembrance of which will never pass from the memories of all beholders. In the distant future he who visited this parade will recur to it with pride and exultation, and by the recital of its incidents will excite the profound wonder of future generations.

Such a manifestation confirms the assurance we have ever cherished that there is no force at the command of the vandal invaders of our country which New Orleans is not prepared to welcome "with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

We find in our files some intelligence from the interior. The Alexandria (La.) Democrat of the 22d says:

Another week of fine, clear, and moderately warm weather has been our portion, and, in fact, "old antiquity" says he never saw such weather for the latter part of November. All vegetation is yet in full bloom, and growing as well and perfect as in the month of August. As a proof of this assertion, we will mention the novel fact that there are plenty of cotton blossoms to be seen in all the fields, and any quantity of new young forms.

As far as heard from John L. Lewis is 278 ahead of Henry Marshall, for Congress, with Desoto and Sabine to hear from, which, it is supposed, will elect Marshall.

It is said that no less than 7,000 men met at Pocahontas, in this State, in forty-eight hours after the news was given them that the Lincolnites were marching on that place, armed with shot guns, rifles, &c., to repel the invading foe. Gray-haired fathers and striplings (as one about 15 summers said, who was armed with a scythe blade) were "going to kill some dern Yankees."

Clarendon (Ark.) Standard.

The fine dwelling house, together with the entire furniture, of Mr. George Scott, at Midway, in this county, was consumed by fire last week. The house was not occupied, Mr. Scott having enlisted for the war, and his family were visiting friends in another State. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. Estimated loss $15,000.

Handsboro (Miss.) Democrat.

The Raleigh Standard states authentically that the recent call of the militia of North Carolina into actual service by Gen. Hill, was without the knowledge or sanction of the Governor, and that as soon as he heard of it he immediately directed the Adjutant General to write to Gen. Gatlin to revoke the order, which was done.

From present indications it appears that the result for Congress, in Texas, is as follows: 1st District, John A. Wilcox; 2d District, J. C. Embert; 3d District, P. W. Gray; 4th District, F. B. Sexton; 5th District, M. D. Graham; 6th District, B. H. Epperson. Of course it is not certain that all these gentlemen are elected, but such are the indications. Further returns may make some changes.—*Houston Telegraph.*

The New Orleans despatches announced a large purchase of salt in New Orleans for Alabama. It was stated that salt is now delivering in this city from Alabama that was purchased at lower rates than this Alabama purchase in New Orleans. It was also stated that salt could, in a few days, be shipped down from this city to New Orleans. The source and seat of the great salt speculation, which is now the theme of so much indignation, is at New Orleans.—*Memphis Appeal, 20th inst.*

Notice is given in the New Orleans papers that the Memphis and Charleston Railroad will not receive or pay charges on freight going to Virginia until further notice.

The Caddo (La.) Southwestern says the Police Jury of Caddo parish, at a recent meeting, appointed L. M. Nutt, Esq., a delegate to Monroe, to endeavor to have detached from the Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas Railroad all that portion of said road lying west of Red river, with the view of connecting with the Southern Pacific Railroad.

The same paper says that a gentleman just from Fannin county, Texas, says that the people of that county are tanning a great quantity of leather, perfecting it in three days by a process of boiling bark. The process was accidentally discovered. The gentleman who gave the information was chiefly raised in New Orleans—a good judge of the article, who pronounces it equal to leather tanned by the old process.

☞ Elder D. P. Henderson, the able pastor of the Christian Church at the corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, will preach at the usual hours on Sunday.

From the Evening Bulletin.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.

Gen. Thomas L. Price, commanding at Jefferson City, will run for Congress, to fill the vacancy caused by the expulsion of John W. Reid.

Judge Hall, member of the State Convention, and M. C. Hawkins have been named for the race in the district lately represented by John B. Clark. Both are understood to be strong Union men.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

Col. Leonard, of the 13th Massachusetts, telegraphed to Gen. Banks yesterday that his men at Hancock shelled and dispersed a party passing Sir Forward, too small for attack but large enough for trouble. For sometime past the enemy has sent out daily from Fairfax C. H. a scouting party of 1,000 or 2,000 men. It breaks up into squads of 50 or 100, who attack our picket guards. Thomas Knight, of Company B, 31 New Jersey, went with 50 men as far as Burke's Station on the Orange and Alexandria railroad. They stretched two wires across the Old Braddock road, one as high as the forehead of a man on horseback, and the other lower, and awaited the result on this side.

Presently, half a company of rebel cavalry dashed up on a charge. The wires unseated two or three and threw the rest into confusion. One man rushed up and compelled 6 soldiers to take 1 prisoner. Eight of the party who were in ambush, were completely routed and we emptied two more saddles. Eight horses galloped within our lines. One of the horsemen taken prisoner was Orderly Sargeant T. H. Dunham, of the 6th Georgia Hussars. He gives us information respecting the enemy's scouting expeditions. He says that the post-office at Fairfax has been removed to Manassas.

A letter from Port Royal states that a recently taken prisoner there says that the ship Fingal from Glasgow, with 70 rifled cannon and cargo of rifles and munitions of war, ran up Savannah river in a fog, since our fleet captured Forts Walker and Beauregard, and is there are 6,000 soldiers at Savannah. This information is discredited at the Navy Department. Letters found on prisoners recently taken, however, speak of the arrival of a vessel laden with contraband of war, in the latter part of November. She is probably the last that will reach that port.

ROLLA, Mo., Dec. 6.

Advices from the Southwest say that McCulloch has gone into winter quarters on Pea Ridge, near Bentonville, Benton county, Ark., where he is putting up barracks for the troops.

Nothing definite is known of Price's movements.

Gen. McBride was at Springfield with 2,000 men on Sunday last.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 5.

By order of Gen. Hunter, Col. Jenkinson's regiment moved to a point Midway between Kansas City and Leavenworth yesterday. All communication between here and Independence is cut off.

The rebel Hays, with 300 men, visited Independence on Monday. He seized all the horses belonging to the Pacific Stage Company and made a general confiscation of all the property of Union citizens.

LEAVENWORTH, Dec. 6.

Brig. Gen. J. W. Denver has arrived and has been assigned to the command of all the Kansas regiments. A portion of Gen. Lane's brigade remains at Fort Scott. The 4th regiment is ordered to Wyandotte. The 1st cavalry, known as Jennison's regiment, is stationed at Johnny Loak, on the Delaware reservation, nearly opposite Parksville, Mo. The 2d regiment is nearly recruited, and will occupy the village of Kikapoo, ten miles above this city.

The river remains open, but trouble with marauding parties is anticipated when it freezes over. Trains are again running on the Platte county road. Over mail communications east are reestablished.

SEDALIA, Mo., Dec. 5.

Yesterday a party of exasperated citizens of all parties attacked a gang of returned rebels from Price's army, under Captains Young and Wheatly, near Dunksburg, about twenty miles west of here, killing seven and wounding ten of them. Among the killed was Captain Young. None of the citizens were killed or severely wounded. Three of the wounded rebels have since died.

Judge Birch, who has been a prisoner in Price's camp for some time past, arrived here to day, having been released on parole.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.

The steamer Vanderbilt, which left Port Royal on the 3d, has arrived. No news. The health of the troops was good. Beaufort is unoccupied. The Vanderbilt brings five of the crew of the schooner Albion, taken in attempting to run the blockade. She also brings one secession spy taken at Port Royal.

FORT MONROE, Dec. 5.

A flag of truce came down from Norfolk, bringing several Charleston passengers, but no news of any kind. Gen. Wool also despatched a flag of truce from Norfolk with a number of letters and clothing for the prisoners at Richmond.

The steamer Illinois leaves for Port Royal with troops for Gen. Sherman this evening.

The Norfolk Day Book of to-day contains a message from Gov. Letcher, the main point of which is his regret that Fortress Monroe is not in possession of the Confederate States.

The rebel Congress, at its session on the 3d inst., passed a resolution of thanks to Gen. Sterling Price for his active service in Missouri. Gov. Letcher urges a forward movement. He says the banks of the Potomac is not the place to fight, but the banks of the Susquehanna.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 6 M.

River 6 feet 7 inches by pier mark and falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

☞ Col. James S. Jackson is in the city on business connected with his military duties. His cavalry regiment is encamped at Rumsey, Ky. The Colonel will not take his seat in Congress during the present session, unless some important question should arise, which should in his opinion render his presence in the National Councils an imperative necessity.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 5, 1861.

SENATE.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. McD. Abbett, of the Methodist Church.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the condensed report of the Auditor of Public Accounts.

On motion, 150 copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Walton—Geological Survey—Reported a H. R. resolution in relation to the Geological survey, with a substitute for the same. [The H. R. resolution appointed Dr. R. Peter to collect and superintend the printing of the maps, plates, &c., in pamphlet form, and appropriates $150 to Mr. Lyons for preparing a map of the State with notes, &c., for publication.]

After some debate the resolution and substitute were referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Goodloe—Propositions and Grievances—A bill for the benefit of W. S. D. Mogowan, late Sheriff of Jefferson county, and his sureties. Passed.

Mr. DeHaven—Finance—A H. R. bill to fix the compensation of Assessors for listing births, marriages, and deaths, with a substitute for the bill. [The substitute provides for paying S. M. Bemiss $700 for his services as Registrar in 1860 and allows two cents per list to Assessors in 1860, and 1861, and repeals all the registration laws.] On motion, the consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

An act repealing Sec. 6 of Chap. 75, Revised Statutes, and to provide for allowances to physicians for medical attention to poor and indigent persons. Referred to Committee on Revised Statutes.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Pilots' Benevolent and Relief Association. Passed.

An act to amend an act entitled, An act supplemental to an act to raise volunteer forces to repel the invasion of the State, and for other purposes. [For bill see House proceedings.]

After some discussion the bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

An act to incorporate the Bremen and London Petroleum Mining and Manufacturing Company. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Several other House bills of a local character were taken up and passed;

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Prayer by the Rev. J. N. Norton of the Episcopal church.

The journal of yesterday was read.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Rickets and Tevis, and appropriately referred.

Mr. Burnam offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, viz:

The attention of this Legislature having been called to the following passage in the recent message of President Lincoln to the Congress of the United States:

"I deem it of importance that the loyal regions of Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina should be connected with Kentucky and other faithful parts of the Union by railroad. I therefore recommend, as a military measure, that Congress provide for the construction of such a road as speedily as possible. Kentucky will, no doubt, co-operate, and, through her Legislature, make the most judicious selection of the line. The northern terminus must connect with some existing railroad, and whether the route shall be from Lexington or Nicholasville to Cumberland Gap, or from Lebanon to the Tennessee line, in the direction of Knoxville, or some still different line, can easily be determined. Kentucky and the General Government co-operating, the work can be completed in a very short time; and, when done, it will not only be of vast present usefulness, but also an available permanent improvement, worth its cost in all the future."

And, deeming it proper to express an early and emphatic endorsement of the recommendations, therefore—

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That this General Assembly does most cordially approbate the recommendation of the President of the United States to Congress for the construction of a railroad from some northern terminus in Kentucky or State of Tenn ssee as may be unite us with our brethren of East Tennessee and Western North Carolina; that we indorse the statement in the message fully, that such work, when done, will be not only of vast present usefulness, but also an available permanent improvement, worth its cost in all the future."

2. *Resolved*, That this Legislature will cooperate with the General Government in the selection of the line of said road, and in preparations for its speedy completion by all suitable enactments necessary to the accomplishment of the great end proposed.

3. *Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Governor of this Commonwealth to the President of the United States, to the Hon. and laid before Congress; and that our senators be instructed, and that our Representatives in Congress be requested to urge upon Congress the speedy passage of a law carrying out the recommendations of the President.

Mr. Ricketts—Judiciary—To amend the limitation laws. Passed.

Same—For the benefit of the Kentucky soldiers in the Federal army. Ordered to be printed, and made special order for Thursday, 12th inst., at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Rankin—Judiciary—Prescribing further qualifications for grand and petit jurors. Referred to the Committee on Revised Statutes.

Mr. J. R. Thomas—Judiciary—For the benefit of the town of Lebanon. Passed.

Same—To amend the charter of the town of Standford. Passed.

Mr. Vanwinkle—Judiciary—For the benefit of the county attorney of Barren county. Passed.

Mr. Andrews—Judiciary—For the benefit of executors, administrators, and guardians in the counties of Logan and Todd. Passed.

Mr. Conklin—Ways and Means—For the benefit of E. B. Caldwell, late sheriff of Lincoln county. Passed.

Mr. Yeaman—Internal Improvement—to amend the charter of the Knob Lick Turnpike Road Company. Passed.

Mr. Vanwinkle—Judiciary—For the benefit of the soldiers in the service of the United States and the State of Kentucky. [Bail of said soldiers not to be forfeited for non-appearance; but may be forfeited upon failure to appear at first court after discharged; in all cases where indictments are now pending for misdemeanors, for which bail has been given in a less sum than $500, and for which bail shall be made to appear that defendant is in the army; all such indictments to stand for trial at next term after defendant is discharged.] Placed in the orders of the day.

Mr. Burnam—Education—For the benefit of school district No. 22, in Boone county. Passed.

Mr. Underwood—Military Affairs—To amend an act, entitled an act supplemental to an act to raise volunteer forces to repel the invasion of the State, and for other purposes.

Said bill reads as follows:

Whereas, officers of a rank less than a Colonel were, as early as the 9th of September last, mustered into the service of the United States for three years, to Kentucky volunteers, and have continued in active service ever since; wherefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That when said officers are united with other volunteers to make up a regiment, they shall not be deprived of the rank they now have, by virtue of a mustering into the service of the United States.

After some discussion, the bill was passed; yeas 50, nays 23.

The Speaker laid before the House a condensed report of the Auditor of Public Accounts, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Allen offered the following resolution, which was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be instructed to report what additional legislation is necessary to have the public books and documents distributed to the different counties of this State, and report by bill or otherwise at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Huston in the chair, and took up the bill to establish a conventional rate of interest.

Said bill reads as follow:

§ 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, That the parties to any bond, bill, promissory note, or other instrument of writing for the payment or forbearance of money, may stipulate therein for interest receivable upon the amount of such bond, bill, promissory note, or other instrument, at any rate not exceeding ten per centum per annum: *Provided, however*, That no incorporated banking institution of this State shall be entitled to receive more than the rate of interest specified in its charter; or, if no rate be specified, more than six per cent. yearly upon any loan or discount whatsoever.

§ 2. That upon all judgments or decrees rendered upon any bond, bill, promissory note, or other instrument aforesaid, interest shall be computed till payment, at the rate specified in such bond, bill, note, or other instrument, not exceeding ten per centum, as aforesaid; or, in case no rate of interest is specified, at six per centum yearly.

Mr. Vanwinkle offered the following amendments, viz:

Strike out the word "the," in the 1st section, and insert "eight."

Amend section 2d by striking out the word "ten" and inserting "eight."

Add the following additional section:

§ 3. That if any person shall stipulate for a greater rate of interest, for the loan or forbearance of money, than that authorized by the 1st section of this act, he shall forfeit to the debtor the whole sum secured by such usurious contracts.

§ 4. That if any person shall, under any pretext whatever, receive or collect a greater rate of interest than that authorized by said section, he shall forfeit to the persons paying the same the whole sum so collected, who may sue for and recover the same at any time within five years.

After some discussion, and before any vote was taken upon the amendments, the committee rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

Orders of the Day.—A resolution requesting Congress to amend the post office laws so as to allow letters, going to or coming from soldiers in the army of the United States, to go free of postage.

Before any vote was taken upon the resolution, the House adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIZE SCHOONER.—The prize schooner Albion, of Nassau, N. P. (formerly the Lucy R. Warring, of Baltimore), Acting Master G. N. Hood, Charleston bar four days, was taken by the United States steamer Penguin, 25th November, off North Edisto Island, and has arrived at New York. She has on board a cargo of fruit, salt, saddles, boots, and shoes, a quantity of leather bridles. The salt is lying under a new suit of sails, and it is supposed there are arms concealed below it. She was from Nassau, and said to be bound to New York. The log on board had been kept regularly up to November 28. When taken, she was steering N. N. W. with the wind from S. W., heading for Charleston. Captain Christy, of the prize, after being boarded by the officer from the Penguin, represented himself as a Nova Scotian. After he and his son were taken on board the Susquehanna, an officer on board that ship recognized the son as a schoolmate at Savannah. The crew, with the exception of the cook and one other man, who were brought here in the schooner, were taken on board the Penguin.

N. Y. Times, 3d.

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